a if payment be made in advance. Thirstisements making less than a square intimes for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00. of the Agents of the American, Massachusetts, miand Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aud to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

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familia Committee. - Francis Jackson, Ellis MINIS, EDNUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, g Partiffs. [This Committee is responsible the financial economy of the paper-not for

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AM AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! it cannot be denied-the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fata to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves -- for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the Americar Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

TOL. XXII. NO. 30.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1122.

Refuge of Oppression.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH IN OHIO. From the St. Louis Intelligencer.

CINCINNATI, May 10, 1852. enings ago, I went to hear a lecture, at celebrated Abolition orator, 'from an occasion before, I had a good deal of see how such things are really carried on. very well dressed and gen'eel of whites occupying the hall, and was at ressed with the belief that at least a large of them had been attracted thither by like them had been and could not imagine, judg-ther appearance, that any sympathy could need such a looking auditory and an itiner-need such a looking auditory and an itiner-need the such a looking auditory and an itiner-liceived, however, for in a few minutes the ned ladies and gentlemen '-who, apparently, herings, had generally delayed their ap-antil long after the less refined had prebegan to throng in and mix pros among their white friends, with the most ng and condescending greetings imaginable ectionate and 'exceedingly flattered' sort of ich those dasky visitors were received by the most aristocratic and elegantly looking of both sexes in the room very soon dispella that there was any one present not a rank, out abolitionist, besides myself; and I began he a sort of marked man among them. The mently made his appearance, and a most ount of heard, covering his same and eves above the top vost-button. a do him the justice to say, however, that his ge was beautifully chaste, his imagery superb, ale manner of his oratory fascinating to a ree. His reasoning was of that kind superficial always seems absolutely unive and unanswerable; and I could easily ive how an ardent and unreflecting tempera might be led by it into the belief that the insti of slavery was 'the sum of all villanies,' and es. It is no vanity, in me, however, to say that win the whole argument a transparent sophistry, ded upon utter ignorance or wilful misrepresenthe of the real condition of the slave in ever m State. I was, nevertheless, impressed with the consiction that, with many, very many rightsinfance with the physical characteristics of sla er in the South would be sufficient to enable them

resist the insuranting and apparently truthful elospeaker, because I wish to convey some idea of the amount of power wielded for evil purposes by a et of traitorous fanatics, whose importance has terly been rather underrated than placed at its elevel. We are continually told that they number for in any of the Northern States, and that thee, there will be thousands of the unwary, the sperienced and the ardent of temperament led a unting their forces with the unscrupulous and achievus, to the effecting of most injurious, not to disservous results; unless the patriotic of all ties shall unite in an effective and watchful deterprevent the re-introduction of disorganizficilly declaring all questions connected with rery to have been Fixally settled in the passage of the great adjustment measures by the last Con-gram. As a general thing Whigs, at least, every-when sequiesce in recognizing the much-talked-of-family of this settlement, but many of them, strage to say, pensist in refusing to assume the only Poston this cap nearly. pseum that can possibly give a tangible and fixed assume to the country, that this recognition will be made permanently available for the best practical tanks. I have conversed with a good many intelligent Whigshere, who say that it is asking too much, on he arm of the control of the c the part of the South, to require that their candi-he shall pledge himself to a position for which yhare emphatically endorsed him already; and at I complete harmony is desired, concession sect to come from us, as well as from them. They seem to forget that so far as 'endorsement' is concession the candidate to whom they allude is just as committed to Molitionism by the recommendaas and endorsements of its supporters, as he is to the riew of the conservative and Compromise Whigs who have also declared him to be their choice.—

Der formst too shot with the Whites of the South rget, too, that while the Whigs of the South have the most entire confidence in their asser-s, with regard to the past course of their candia they only ask a guaranty for the future, which he pelectly consistent with his alleged prefermand which the parties most interested deem solutely essential to the entire security of some of

THE PREE SOILERS.

THE PREE SOILERS.

The Free Soilers think it no sin to steal the operative of the Southern planters, but are deaf to the speak in behalf of emancipation, which touch the peckets. We have noticed a moving appeal the rounds of the Free Soil press for aid to peckets the freedom of a negro who was recently thing into slavery from Pennsylvania. But so far a nor observation extends, not one of the Free Soil press propose to raise money to procure the freepropose to raise money to his slave. Their sympathy is not so deep pocket. They use the touching appeal of anea Phillips' for political effect, and leave appy fugitive to languish in slavery. And the they justify by some such reasoning as he they justify by some such reasoning as wing, the logic of which is absolutely frigid

We apprehend that they (the slaveholders) are sengthened and encouraged in their evil ways by the taying their slaves. It is as if a pirate ship were a cone into our port to sell off the goods she had accomplised by his cone into our port to sell off the goods she had accomplised by his cone into our port to sell off the goods she had accomplised by his control of the goods she had accomplised by his control of the goods she had accomplised by his control of the goods she had accomplised by his control of the goods she had accomplised by his control of the goods she had accomplised by his control of the goods she had accomplised by his control of the goods she had accomplised by his control of the goods she had accomplised by the goods she had accom

The illustration is not apposite. If the pirate should bring in a number of captives, and their purchase was the only mode of restoring them to free-law would any humane man stop to inquire whether was encouraging the pirates by paying the price should be a supported by the pirates of the price should be a supported by the pirates of the price should be a supported by the pirates of the pirate

by the fugitive slave law. It is not those who are loudest in their expressions of sympathy for the fugitive who are willing to aid him when assistance is the most valuable. The merchants of New York have freely contributed towards the purchase of every When I was last year in the United States of When I was last year in the United States of the colchated Frederick.

Selections.

COLORED AMERICANS -- EMIGRATION TO JAMAICA.

In the last number of the Liberator, we gave an acunt of the proceedings of a public meeting recently held in Kingston, (Jamaica,) to consider the expediency of holding out inducements to the free colored and emancipated slave population of the United States to seek a home and an asylum in that island. Below, we give another of the speeches delivered on that ocability-at the same time repeating what we said last week, that no scheme of foreign colonization will ever nduce any considerable portion of our colored population to abandon their native land; for here they were born, and here they mean to live and die, manfully contending for their rights, and ultimately destined to enjoy them :-

The Rev. SAMUEL OUGHTON proposed the follow-

Resolved, That in the island of Jamaica, there is

persons, if any, can be expected to leave their native land, the places of their birth, and the homes of their affections, unless something can be presented as an inducement not merely equal, but very far superior, to any thing they can hope to obtain at home. (Hear, hear.) Of what use, then, would it be for us to send to America, and invite men and women to come and cast in their lots with us, un'e is we are in a position to offer such inducements as may be reasonably expected will proport them to come? (Hear, Warner) when the proportion is so valuable—it meets not nected will proport them to come? (Hear, Warner) when the proportion is so valuable—it meets not son that this resolution is so valuable—it meets not son that this resolution is so valuable—it meets not son that this resolution is so valuable—it meets not son that this resolution is so valuable—it meets not son that this resolution is so valuable—it meets not son that this resolution is so valuable—it meets not son that this resolution is so valuable—it meets not son that this resolution is so valuable—it meets not son that this resolution is so valuable—it meets not son that this resolution is so valuable—it meets not son that this resolution is so valuable—it meets not son that this resolution is so valuable—it meets not son that this resolution is so valuable—it meets not son that this resolution is so valuable—it meets not son that this resolution is so valuable—it meets not son that the propersolution is continued. thirsting for the privileges of freemen. I think, therefore, that when we tell them that this is a land therefore, that when we'rell them that this is a land of freedom, where every man is equally possessed of the same civil and political rights, without any regard to color or country; that, landed on these shores, they immediately enjoy the privileges of men, and the rights of subjects and citizens,—that they can take their part in our public affairs, that they can vote at our elections, and have a voice in our public meetings—that such arguments will ever the income and the such arguments. meetings,—that such arguments will exert no in-considerable influence on every civilized colored American, and operate as a powerful inducement to

sphere presents itself, one which is absolutely frigid the ward of sympathy:

sphere presents itself, one which is calculated to give scope for the most exalted flight of his ambition. Here the black man is able not only to look of a large that they (the slaveholders) are a large that they fixed in their evil ways by a large their slaves. It is as if a pirate ship were minded by buccaneering, and we to buy them off had one, though the motive might redeem it. Our marks breast with any thrilling sense of our abhorate of his bloody and attractions creek.

The distriction is not apposite. If the pirate was the only mode of captives, and their purpose was the only mode of restoring them to free-mark and hong hy mode of restoring them to free-marked and physical and cogent to the colored race of the United States. And for that reason it is necessary that they should be proclaimed by us; for, sir, these things are not believed to be possible, although the motive our platforms, yet strange as it may appear, in America men cannot be brought to believe that, in the extended to give scope for the most exalted flight of his ambition. Here the black man is able not only to look onwards; there is no position of honor, the production of the stranger. This is a great mistake: when we talk of increasing our population, it should be remembered that the we are calculating on not an exhausting but a production population. (Hear.) If we were shut up in a beleagured city, with a vigilant and powerful enemy around its walls, who prevented the introduction of any food from without, in such a case every man who was added to the number of the honorable members of her Majesty's private and powerful enemy around its walls, who prevented the introduction of any food from without, in such a case every man who was added to the number of the honorable members of her Majesty's private and powerful enemy around its walls, who prevented the introduction of any food from without, in such a case every man whe has a drain upon the many breath and p

have freely contributed towards the purchase of every slave who has been returned from that city, while the abolitionists have stood aloof, and lavished their most virulent abuse upon those who were nobly interposing between the poor slave and slavery.—Boston Mercantile Journal.

When I was last year in the United States of America, I was introduced to the celebrated Frederick Douglass, the colored editor of a newspaper devoted to the rights of man. I found him a gentleman of considerable intelligence and extensive information, and greatly interested in the condition and prospects of Janaica. He enquired whether it was true that colored people were in full possession of all civil and political privileges. I assured him they were, and further, that they occupied some of the most distinguished posts of honor and office; that some of our most respectable merchants were colored gentlemen; that they were employed as confidential clerks; that we had colored ministers in our churches and chapels, colored physicians in our hospitals, and colored gentlemen at the bar; that two of our most distinguished barristers were colored men, one of whom was regarded as the most eloquent and suc-cessful pleader before a jury; and the other occu-pying the highest position as a constitutional lawyer. pring the highest position as a constitutional lawyer. (Hear, hear.) I need scarcely mention, Mr. Chairman, to whom I refer,—the names of Messrs. Monasion, which evinces much candor, good sense and bility—at the same time repeating what we said last veck, that no scheme of foreign colonization will ever nduce any considerable portion of our colored population to abandon their native land; for here they not despair of one day seeing colored gentlemen sitting on the judicial bench—little did I then think that the temporary elevation of Mr. Moncrieffe, as Chairman of our Courts of Quarter Sessions, would so soon have verified my prediction. And, sir, I told him more, that we had among us a colored philosopher and naturalist-a gentleman of geni-talent, and extensive acquirements, who has Resolved, That in the island of Jamaica, there is full enjoyment of political liberty and equal privileges, by men of every class and color, and that no impediate ment exists in the way of any man obtaining the highest distinctions to which his personal merits may entitle him; that from the great fertility of our soil, the variety and value and merchantable nature of our productions, the abundance and cheapness of land, and the sobrity and mildness of the climate, this is 'and is inferior to no country in the world in the element of wealth, and superior to most as the home of the industrious agriculturist.

After reading the above, the Rey, gentleman said, After reading the above, the Rev. gentleman said, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, the resolution which has been entrusted to my care is one of the utmost importance to the object of this meeting, inasmuch as, without it, those resolutions which have been already adopted would be of but little value, and could never result in any practical benefit. It is well known that the love of country is a powerful emotion of the human heart, and consequently few persons, if any, can be expected to leave their native land, the places of their birth, and the homes of their chairman, was amongst the number. (Hear and chairman, was amongst the number. (Hear and cheers.)

pected will prompt them to come? (Hear.) What only his cravings for liberty, but his desires for the has caused so great a flood of emigration to the common supplies and enjoyments which are so inmountains and rivers of California? Is it not the dispensable to the comfort and well-being of his this is not the case. With a few such impression of expected as this man Burleigh operating in the class communities, and the configuration of expected as the configuration of the configuration of the case. With a few such impression of the case with a few such impression of the configuration of the case with a few such impression of the configuration of the case with a few such impression of the case with a few such impression of the case of this globe people emigrate from England and Ireland to the configuration of the configu United States of America, is it from a mere love of change? or, rather, is it not because they hope to better their circumstances, to be better lodged, better fed, better clothed, and better paid, than they can be in their native land? It is these inducements only that lead Europeans to emigrate; and it is of no use to invite the colored people of America to leave their country and their homes, and all the little good they may chance to possess, and come to our island, and enter upon a position of which they could have no clear and well defined information. (Hear.) Now the importance of this resolution is, that it meets this necessity, by supplying a variety of facts which cannot fail to be most interesting to such as may be urged to emigrate, inasmuch as they present a please of the world. Sugar has now ceased to be an article of the wor orged to emigrate, inasmuch as they present a pleasing prospect of happiness and prosperity. (Hear, treated like corn; but that it should be taxed one hear.) The first thing it offers is civil and religious hundred per cent. on the cost of production, whilst liberty, that noblest inheritance of man; that natural corn is allowed to go into the market without paying birthright, of all the intelligent creatures of God, any duty at all. (Hear, hear.) Let us, then, invite whatever may be their country or color, and which them to increase the cultivation of the sugar cane in nothing but the wickedness of men could ever seek to deprive them of. (Cheers.) Now, in America, other valuable articles that our country is capable of or land, and not only sugar, but also the many to deprive them of. (Cheers.) Now, in America, these privileges are not equally enjoyed by all. Men are judged of by the color of their skin, and that is the rule by which they either enjoy, or are deprived of all their civil and political rights. (Hear, hear.) Sugar may be, and certainly is, the prime article for our commerce, but it is not the only one on which we ought to rely. Hitherto, little has been thought of but sugar; nothing could be heard of in connection with cultivation but sugar; the heads of the people seemed to be, like their own hogsheads, stuffed follow-man, a mere walking, breathing, toiling, and suffering machine. (Hear, hear.) Still, although civil rights are not enjoyed by the colored people of America, they are understood, and prized, and coveted by them. America is pre-eminently a Democratic country. Democracy is the element in which he finds his enjoyment and delight. How, then, can it be expected that the colored or black people can be happy in a land in which they stand out a proscribed and fertile land is capable of contributing. The resources of Jamaica are manifold, but they are not developed. Who can tell what riches are buried in the bosom of this lovely land, and what golden thirsting for the privileges of freezes. It has a more and not only sugar, that the sonly one out also the highest perfection. (Hear, hear.) Sugar may be, and certainly is, the prime articles for romemerce, but it is not the only one out with the highest perfection. (Hear, hear.) Sugar may be, and certainly is, the prime article for romemerce, but it is not the only one out with the not require the object of the prime article for production with the highest perfection. (Hear, hear.) Sugar may be, and certainly is, the prime article for the relief to the only one out the only one out the highest perfection. (Hear, hear.) Sugar may be, and certainly is, the prime article for production sugar; the heads of the people of the relief to the only one out the highest p of that class in America, who may be hungering and the bosom of this lovely land, and what golden treasures she is prepared to pour forth to reward the enterprise and skill that may be employed to bring them forth? And why has not this been done? Simpthem forth? And why has not this been done? Simply because we have never possessed a population equal to the capabilities of the land. It is only where population begins to press, that the energy and enterprise of men are called into action, and the hidden resources of a country's wealth are brought to light. (Hear, hear.)

There have been some fears entertained by our laboring classes, that the introduction of the free black and colored Americans would operate injuriculate their interests: that they would become

But, sir, we can do more than this. Mere political rights are not the limit of the blessings of the colored men in Jamaica; there a more extended sphere presents itself, one which is calculated to

and a nome, we shall do that which will most assuredly promote and ensure the prosperity and wellfare of ourselves. (Hear, hear.) And there is every
reason to believe that our invitation may be accepted.

The gentleman who moved the first resolution remarked on the rage which existed amongst the antislavery party for Liberia, as a place of settlement for
the black people of America. I affirm that that we the black people of America. I affirm that that we have nothing to fear from that quarter; that specula-men, who has raised himself from an humble I

hand is worth two in the bush; and he thought that, unto death. Let us thank God that such reformer whilst seeking to obtain from foreign sources an are among us, who are aiming at the subjugation of whilst seeking to obtain from foreign sources an increase of population, our duty as well as interest demanded that we should take care of the people we already possess; but he would ask, had that been done? The year before last, one tenth of our entire population had been swept into the grave by the cholera. And now the measles and small-pox, after ravaging the country, and numbering their hundreds, if not thousands of victious, have found their way into our city, and now from 1500 to 2000 are suffering for the coercision of this meeting to circulate his if not thousands of victims, have found their way into our city, and now from 1500 to 2000 are suffering from those loathsome and dreadful disorders. And what has been done to meet this new calamity? No hospitals have been provided for the destitute sick—no provision to give them a morsel of bread to keep them from starving, whilst suffering under such afflictive disorders. Time after time has our Corporation been summoned for these purposes, but could not be got together to attend to the cries of misery, and the clamors of disease and destitution. (Hear, hear, and cries of shame!) This, sir, (consequence of this meeting to circulate his most remarkable chapter of spiritual intimations and imposes in his own life. He was advised in spirit to go to some one of our country towns to see an individual there, of whose name and existence he had heretofore never heard. Why he was to go, and what to do, he knew not. He went, however, and the clamors of disease and destitution. (Hear, hear, and cries of shame!) This, sir, (consequence) misery, and the claimors of disease and destitution.

(Hear, hear, and cries of shame!) This, sir, (continued Mr. O.) is an important matter; and I was determined, in being invited to this meeting, to make the resolution I might be called to move, the vehicle through which I might make known my sentiments on a subject I consider to be a disgrace to the whole city of Kingston, (hear,) and a peculiar disgrace to its Corporation, that cannot be induced to meet to accomplish such a purpose of mercy and humanity, who have the government placed in their hands to be employed for the general good, but will not put it forth to prevent these poor wretches from dying a lingering and loathsome death. (Hear.) If we would encourage men to come and settle amongst us, let us show them that we have not only abundance of land, and all the rights and privileges of British subjects to offer them, but that we have also hearts that can feel for the distresses of the poor and the afflicted, and hands ready to be stretched forth for their relief; and then, and not till then, may we expect the companies to the corporation of the severe pains in the head. On touching him sundry times, however, according to his severe pains in the head. On touching him sundry times, however, according to him

is with you.' (Cheers.)

County Anti-Slavery Society, at Georgetown, says-

Georgetown itself looks new, and appears to be nainly a collection of prosperous shoe manufactories and their managers or workmen. Stopping at Dunmainly a collection of presperous shoe manufactories and their managers or workmen. Stopping at Dunbar's Hotel, which I take pleasure in recommending, my steps were directed to the Universalist church, at which the annual meeting of the old abolitionists of Essex Connty was to take place. The village had nothing to recommend it for picturesqueness, being on the plain, and the wood being mostly gone from it. At the little unpretending Universalist church, I met an old man by the steps, with whom I entered into conversation, whose vigor of mind and body induced me to suppose him not over seventy-two or three. I found him, to my surprise, to be eighty-eight years of age, and he grasped my younger hand with a painful euphasis, stating that he did not exert half his power. He was the oldest member of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, and had come up from Newburyport to attend this County Meeting, and was wonderfully erect and firm in his walk. Temperance and virtue had kept this old man fresh and vigorous. He gave me some portions of his history. He had been a sea captain, was the first thorough teacher of Navigation in Boston, had seen much of the world, and lost an eye by a terrible blow of a robber in Spain, and, perhaps, only saved his life by

mote the general good of the whole community. Hear, hear.) It is by these means that every country has prospered; their wealth has consisted in their increased population. Look at England! It has doubled its population. Look at England! It has doubled its population even in my remembrance; and has that been the means of impoverishing it, or reducing its strength and wealth? On the contrary, their riches have increased faster than her people. It may say, that her power, and influence, and wealth, have advanced in a geographical ratio with the population. England was never so wealthy as she is now; money is abundant there; her Bank is gorged with gold, whilst capital is worth but two per cent, and even then cannot find employment. And the same may be said of the common necessaries of life; these, instead of becoming scarce and dear, have increased in abundance and cheapness. When England had not half as many people, bread was one shilling and ninepence the loat—now it is no more than sixpence; and I am persuaded that similar as memento of so old and virtuous a man. I presume I violate no rule of confidence or courtesy, when I say that I allude to the venerable Capt. Jacob Nays, of Newburyport.

This meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society was an unsually full, impressive, and enthusiastic one. There was an interest of the interest of a feeling and purpose among all assembled, in their thorough opposition to slavery, between the propersion of a method of the common propersion of the common propersion of the same may be said of the common necessaries of life; these, instead of becoming scarce and dear, have increased in abundance and cheapness. When England had not half as many people, bread was one shilling and ninepence the loat—now it is no more than sixpence; and I am persuaded that similar the churches were not doing their duty in our country in relation to this gigantic standing before on the country in relation to this gigantic century. He told me that he had read the lible more than any other book, and being th

and hospitality to the oppressed colored people of America, and offering our land to them as an asylum purpose, however, will come in time unity of action, and a home, we shall do that which will most as-

the black people of America. I affirm that that we have nothing to fear from that quarter; that speculation is now at a discount. The anti-slavery friends it in now at a discount. The anti-slavery friends in America have discovered that the Colonization Society is nothing more nor less than a great organized humbug—one of the vilest tricks ever devised by the slaveholding party to get rid of the free people around them, and thus obtain greater security to their own possessions; and I have been assured that if the anti-slavery party in America recommend emigration at all, it will be not to Liberia, but to Jamaica. (Hear, hear.) Let us, then, show to the colored people of America, the advantages of our soil and climate, and urge them to come and settle among us. And in the mean time, sir, let us bestir ourselves to prepare for their coming, by removing all impediments to their immediate settlement. It is all very well totell them of the cheapness of our land, and the fertility of our soil; but how can we, with justice, invite these people to come here, when there is an alien act hanging over their heads, preventing them, except at great cost, becoming entitled to the privileges of citizens and subjects?

[Mr. Osborn here rose, and said, That is now done away with; it was partially repealed during the last session, and persons can now be naturalized with less difficulty than before.]

Mr. Osborn—I am glad to hear it. I was not last session, and persons can now be naturalized with less difficulty than before.]

Mr. Oventron — I am glad to hear it. I was not aware it had been done, although I had, with other gentlemen, petitioned for it; but it must be done perfectly. No charges should be made for naturalization, if we wish to encourage it. [Mr. Osborn—'It does not cost a shilling.'] So much the better; and if they were allowed to bring in flour and beef, duty free, in certain quantities, to supply the pressing demands of their families, until the earth gave forth to them her increase, instead of doing harm, it would encourage emigration, and ultimately realize the greatest benefit to the country at large. (Hear, hear.) The reverend gentleman observed that there was one thing more that he wished to mention, before he their sturdy blows. Such men are needed, that the sat down. It is an old proverb, that one bird in the conscience, the humanity of the nation may not sleep

relief; and then, and not till then, may we expect them to respond to our invitation, and say, 'We will purpose to be concentrated and condensed, and the come and dwell with you, for we perceive that God enemies of that cause can only triumph so long as emeines of that cause can only frumph so long as the really anti-slavery men are distracted and divided. Let them be united, and victory is certain. That union should be of course a just one, and will then be a perfect one. United liberty is an over match for united tyranny. The power which is of God course of a friendly and graphic account of the course of the recent annual meeting of the Essex.

County Anti-Slavers Society of Course and the course of the best course of the recent annual meeting of the Essex.

> Correspondence of Commonwealth. THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN CALIFOR-

Mr. Graham, a member of the House, originally from Kentucky, used the following language in rela-tion to the subject:-

'All this abstractive sensitiveness about slavery was behind the times. He did not want to see white men discharging the most menial offices which the social system had generated. Nobody but slaves should blacken the boots of white men. He declared it was demonstrable that the slave trade had done more good to Africa than all the missionaries that had been sent there, &c.'

Our State law prohibits the use of colored testimony. This has caused infinite trouble (to white men even) in a number of cases where all knowledge of the matter rested with a black. It is important that this law should be repealed. The subject was first agitated by some of the intelligent colored population of San Francisco. A petition was drawn up, couched in the most unexceptionable was drawn up, couched in the most unexceptionable language, praying that their testimony might be taken in courts of justice. Many of these petitioners were citizens of Massachusetts, and had the right to be heard. But what does the assembled wisdom of our State do? Why, they pass a resolve, refusing to entertain any petition from such a source; and one member, a Mr. McMullen, of Florida, moved that the clerk throw the petition out of the window. one member, a Mr. McMullen, of Florida, moved that the clerk throw the petition out of the window.

duence over the legislature, by charging a member with being a d——d abolitionist, and threatening to excommunicate him from his party, if in debate his speech should have the least leaning against the establishment of slavery on our coast.

From Zion's Herald.

SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA.

PLATTSBURGH, June 22, 1852. Mr. Editor:—I send you the following extract of a letter from a friend in California, who has never

been, to my knowledge, in any way identified with abolition movements here, but always claimed the M. E. Church anti-slavery enough for him. And such I have the best reasons for believing is his present view of the matter. I would only add, he is a man of undoubted piety, integrity and activity. His communication will itself indicate anything more that may be desired.

'We are in peculiar circumstances here. I am ikely to turn out a terrible abolitionist. You must know there is no ordinary cause to produce so ex-traordinary an effect in me. I see the necessity of doing something 'for the extirpation of the great evil of slavery.' It never will be still. They insult us with it in our State sovereignty, and on the soil. Some thirty slaves arrived on the steamer Isthmus, last week; some three hundred are on the way. There are plenty of slave owners here, who have left their slaves at home. And now some twenty missionaries of the church South are here. And they, by their position, mightily sustain slavery propagandism. Almost all the officers of the State and counties are from the South, and most of the legislators are deeply tinctured with Southernism. There have been the strongest efforts to introduce slavery, but in the main the friends of freedom have triumphed. I am main the friends of freedom have triumphed. I am sorry to say, that, in one particular, we have been surprised to find that in the passage of a State 'Fugitive Slave Law,' they have carried the day. It in effect establishes slavery for a time, and makes those slaves, brought here by their masters, before the adoption of the present Constitution, 'fugitives,' in the meaning of the United States 'Fugitive Slave the meaning of the United States 'Fugitive Slave Law,' for one year. This is to give slave owners an opportunity to nab their slaves after working them hard, here, under the promise of liberty, and carry them back into bondage, or force another year's work out of them, which is worth not less than \$1,200! But we will test this law before the courts, though it must be confessed the chances are bad, seeing that all the judges are from the South. But if they drive us to it, we will make a popular storm that will sweep away their 'refuge of lies.' But you may depend upon it, slavery means to get possession here—means to get possession here—means to get possession here the country of the possession of our beautiful valleys, and rich rivers, and richer commerce! Ah! what would they do with them, but blast them, and every hope and promise of greatness? And I and every hope and promise of greatness? And I believe that just here it will get its mighty check on this continent. O, let not your prayers and efforts

We have tried to induce the Rev. Mr. Boring, in his organ, 'The Christian Observer,' to say he was opposed to the movement to introduce slavery here. We tried for his own sake, and for the sake here. We tried for his own sake, and for the sake of our common Christianity, to bring him to say that he did not favor slavery here in this free State. We were led to this, first, because he published some things in favor of slavery. That was the bearing of one or two numbers of his paper. We wish him open, that we may know the nature of the ground before us. Further, from several well understood movements, are accessed his advice has been given to Southerners. we suspect his advice has been given to Southerners at home to come on with their slaves. We have good reason to believe, that the ministers of the Church South have come here, expecting slavery would be introduced here. Two or three (ministers, mind,) had written home to that effect, and stated that slave property would be as safe here as in South Carolina. The South rallied to the missionary work. Carolina. The South railied to the missionary work. Missionaries were coming—slaves were coming. One missionary brings his slaves with him. It became important to have a declaration on the subject from the superintendent; but he would not give it. All at once, he got too holy to say he was opposed to slavery. He cried persecution, and protested he could not be driven to progritive his columns to not be driven to progriting his columns to not be driven to progriting his columns to not he driven to he had he h slavery. He cried persecution, and protested he could not be driven to prostitute his columns to political discussions. Nobody wanted he should; but as he found the storm brewing against a pro-slavery church, he could not come out in favor of slavery, and he would not express an opinion against it; he therefore dodged behind the pretence that religion had nothing to do with politics, and there remains. Great will be the glorying of the South over these stactics, and great is my pity. But there is one thing the Church South will help do for os. Their presence here with a P. Elder, slaveholder, will tend mightily to develop the anti-slavery feeling in the M. E. Church. We won't be like them any way, especially when they are so unlike Christ and Paul. For certainly they could write, if no more, a sort of epistle to Philemon to let his slave (if he were a slave,) go free."

Our readers may be assured that the author of this

Our readers may be assured that the author of this startling letter is a responsible man. He is among the foremost of our ministers in that land of gold, and his statements may be relied on.—[ED.

Senator Seward has written a letter addressed of J. B. Taylor, of New York, in which he says;

I assure you with entire frankness, that under no circumstances which I have ever conceived, or can now conceive, would I ask or accept any public station or preferment whatever at the hands of the President of the United States, whether that President were Winfield Scott, or any other man I have ever seen or known.

As this announcement is made evidently to allay the fears of the Southern wing of the Whig party, and secure its support of Gen. Scott, we regret it.

THE SEAT OF JUSTICE DISHONORED. The communication below from Brother McBride,

one of our most worthly ministers, will inform the reader of the particular process by which the Virginians retently settled (?) the question of slavery.—
The resolutions quoted were published in the Southern papers, but have not before reached the Northern public eve. He is one of the expelled public eye. He is one of the expelled.

Mr. Epiron :- Some months ago, the trueed friends of slavery, after expelling Rev. J. C. Ba-con-driving Jonathan Roberts and other good and respectable citizens from their homes, in the county of Grayson, Virginia, tied John Cornett to a tree, and of Grayson, Virginia, ties some back, simply whipped him most severely on his bare back, simply because he entertained anti-slavery sentiments, designed to free his slaves, and give to them his propsigned to free his slaves, and give to them his property. Mr. Cornett subsequently appealed to the law for redress. At the time of the court when the lynchers were about to be tried for their abuse of Cornett, they again rallied their forces—equipped and armed, marched round the court house—fired volleys, and then went in and fired volleys—dispersed the court—took recession of the house—granized by appointtook possession of the house-organized by appointing the Sheriff chairman, and then adopted the following resolutions:

ALL LAWS ARROGATED.

Resolved, 1st. That the Committee of Vigilance heretofore formed be recognized by the chairman of this meeting, and their numbers increased to two hundred each, and that the said committees report to a general meeting to be held at the Court House on the foorth Monday in June next, the number and names of all Abolitionists yet remaining in the coun-

ty.

2d. That notice be given by said Committee to
John Cornett, and all others defiled with Abolition. ism, that, unless they give positive assurance to live with us as become citizens of a slaveholding community, they will be permitted to remain in this county no longer than may be necessary to sell their property, and close their business.

3d. That the Clerks of our County and Circuit

3d. That the Clerks of our County and Circuit Courts shall not be permitted to issue any writ or writs from their respective offices upon any memorandum made or sent by any persons, for the commencement of any suit or suits against citizens of this county of any suit or suits against citizens of this county for any act done by them, having for its object the expulsion of Abolitionists from the county; or to expulsion of Abolitionists from the county, or to prevent further dissemination of the abolition doc-trines among us. If issued, that the Sheriff of this county shall not execute any such process upon such citizens for the cause aforesaid.

4th. That we will hold the said Clerks and Sher-

iffs personally responsible for a violation of the pre-ceding resolutions; and for a compliance therewith, we pledge ourselves to stand between them and all

anger, whether personal or pecuniary.

5th. That we know what we say, and mean to do as we say; and that so far as it may depend on the action of the people of Grayson County, no Abolitionist shall contaminate our atmosphere with his pestiferous breath, or be permitted to pollute the soil of the State with his foot.
6th. That the thanks of the people of Grayson

County are especially due, and the same are hereby tendered to their brethren of Wythe County, for their kind sympathy, and their resolutions to aid us in resisting any and all attempts to harass our citizens with law suits, for applying the only efficient remedy to incorrigible Abolitionists.

7th. That while we have no wish to be personal,

nor threaten violence to any one, we cannot but regard the act of instituting a suit against our citizens what they have done, as encouragement to the few disciples of the infamous Bacon yet remaining amongst us-as fraught with danger to ourselves and our neighbors of the adjoining counties, and as de-manding at our hands this public expression of our just indignation, and our fixed purpose to protect our-selves and property—peaceably if we can—forcibly if we must

On motion of Col. Stephen Hale, the following

resolutions were adopted: 8th. That if Messrs. Jas. W. Sheffy and B. F. Wysor should visit Grayson County for the purpose of instituting or carrying on a suit or suits of John Cornett, or any other of the like character, we think e treated to a coat of tar and feathers, and we will aid in bestowing the same.

9th. That neither George W. Reeves, Stephen M. Dickey, tavern keepers at the Court House, nor any other citizen of the county, shall receive as guests into their taverns or houses, Jas. W. Sheffy, Benjamin F. Wysor, or any other person, who shall come for the purpose of propagating abolition principles, or aiding them in any manner, shape, or form. On motion of G. H. Matthews, it was resolved,

10th. That all candidates for office in the gift of the people of this county be required to endorse these resolutions, and that they agree, in writing, to strike from the polls, votes of all known Abolitic

11th. That these proceedings be published in the Wytheville Republican, the Abingdon papers, and that the papers throughout the State be requested to On motion, this meeting now adjourned.

JAMES DICKY, Chairman. WILEY D. HALE, Secretary.

he North will see hy these holders are ready to do. After driving that good

man, James C. Bacon, from their midst, giving him choice between flight and death; breaking up the Wesleyan meetings; tearing down their places of worship; whipping, tarring and feathering; abusing and literally driving from their own houses, all who entertain the opinion that slavery is incompatible with Christianity; these 'law-loving and law-abiding' slaveholders defy the arm of the civil law to touch them for their lower-law proceedings.

Let the people of the North read and understand,

that tavern keepers dare not entertain boarders; that lawyers dare not plead a case; that courts dare not sit; and that clerks of county courts dare not 'issue a writ,' and that Sheriffs dare not conform to their onths; and execute the duties of their office only at the dictation of slaveholders.

But perhaps the reader is ready to ask, was not

this mob composed of the rabble? It was composed of lawyers and other sworn officers. Stephen Hale, the father of the eighth resolution, is a Methodist class-leader. But let no one be discouraged. Vilanous despotisms like this, will create a reaction; bold and good men will not submit—will oppose such outrages, will be waked up and called into the field of active opposition to oppression by such atrocious, dastardly conduct. These wrongs are only steps, therefore, necessary to the downfall of the institution

By what I have been told, I should think nearly one hundred families have left Grayson county since Brother Bacon's expulsion. Six hundred families have moved from North Carolina, on account of sla-, since Brother Crooks and the writer were exwill in any way voluntarily support slavery? I te you nay. Yours, J. Mc BRIDE.

Meredith County, Ohio, June 11th, 1852.

From the National Era.

LETTER PROM CASSIUS M. CLAY.

WHITE HALL P. O. Madison County, Ky., July 5, 1852. Mr Drau Siz:—My name has been by some friends suggested as a candidate for President, and by more for Vice President of the United States, on by more for Vice President of the United States, on the Free Democratic ticket. Allow me to say that I have, in all my conversations and letters, discour-aged any such procedure. I now decline altogethaged any such procedure. I now decline altogether having my name used in the Pittsburgh Convention. In doing so, I do not fail to appreciate the very distinguished honor which, were I successful in such nomination, would be conferred upon me as much more honorable than a Whig and De as much more nonorable than a Whig and Demo-cratic nomination would be, as Freedom is more glo-rious than Slavery. Neither am I influenced by the prospect of temporary defeat; for it is far more hon-orable to deserve success than to win it! But I, though an old soldier in the cause of American Republicanism, am a new comer in the Free Demo cratic organization; and I deem it but just that the ent of standard-bearer should be conferred upon those whose advanced age will not allow them to reap any of the fruits of their labors in the achievement of victory and power. I think the chances are in favor of my living to see both! I have yet faith that the declarations of 76 are not me, but destined to accomplishment; that not were the aspirations of those great-hearted patriots, who died that we might be free; that those events which have illustrated the last half century are not to be dimmed by confirmed despotiem; that it can hardly be that the mission of America is to hunt down a fugitive slave! Over the skies of my vision, no such clouds of despair lower! My spirit

shall be dissolved; the great pressure of our apos-tacy shall be lifted off from the crushed hearts of the Democracy everywhere. Democracy everywhere; we shall be not only the pe but the help of the nations, till their destiny be complished! A soldier, then, in the ranks, the minec of the Pittsburgh Convention shall receive ccomplished! my unreserved support. I shall not dishonor myself by associating with parties who despise me, or vin-dicate political creeds which in the same breath I denounce! 'Can't or can be elected, never was and never shall be in my political vocabulary! I ask myself, 'Am I right?' And ever, amid the thunder of the battle, my war-cry shall be, 'Don't give up

the ship! I have the honor to be your friend and obedient G. Bailey, Esq.

RELIGIOUS OBJECTIONS TO THE WHIG AND DEMOCRATIC TICKETS.

The Boston Congregationalist, an Orthodox paper Storrs, and Henry M. Dexter, after a review of the platforms adopted by the Whig and Democratic parties in their late National Conventions—both of which platforms it finds to be in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law-concludes that it cannot, as a religious periodical, regard either Scott or Pierce with favor. The Congregationalist says :-

'No! good men, and bad men, and all men are, of course, free to respond as they see fit to these plat-forms and the nominations founded upon them, and we already hear and read earnest discussions of the relative merits of Pierce and King, and Scott and Graham. But, for ourselves, we have not got so far yet as the consideration of the men, nor do we see how we shall ever get beyond the platforms. I here is little to choose between them, except that the Whigs, coming last, had a better opportunity to brace their timbers firmly, and clinch well their nails, and offer to the Southern Moloch a somewhat more elaborately built car upon which to ride forth to vicence to the distance travelled; provided that in no

lory. We could not vote for Gabriel himself upon such platform as either of these two. We are not ready a pictoria as either of these two. We are not ready yet to cast our vote—were it even for the highest archangel—in favor of the irrevocableness of a law which we consider infamous; in favor of a withdrawal of the inalienable right of free thought and free discussion from that very subject which needs thought and discussion most; in favor of degrading our free citizenship into the semblance of something which the Russian serf or the Hungarian bauer would scorn as beneath the leve! of his own in voluntary degradation.

Others will do as they please. No doubt many good men will try to sweeten the bitter platform with the honey of their favorite candidate who stands upon it, and thus make the two together a potion which their political stomach will not reject. But it franchise in response to the call of either party which has yet spoken. Future voices from Conventions yet to come may be no better. If so, the alternative remains to ignore the election and obey the ommand, 'Have no fellowship with the unfruit-

ful works of darkness, but rather reprove.'

We wait for a platform upon which we can stand with a conscience void of offence towards God

We wish some other religious papers had the same right- take the 5 o'clock train for Plymouth, &c. ourage and consistency to assume the

SCOTT AND WEBSTER IN BOSTON.

The Boston correspondent of the National Anti-Bavery Standard, ('D. Y.') in giving a sketch of the of West India Emancipation will be commemorate late Whig (Scott) ratification meeting in Fancuil by appropriate exercises, in Salem, on Sunday by his besotted retainers, says-

I was greatly disappointed at the absence of Mr. promised myself unusual entertainment at seeing the Harlequin of the piece, of which Mr. Webster had ty delegation present on the occasion. en the Pantaloon, open his mouth and jump down s own throat! But, like his great exemplar, the his own throat! Bottle Conjuror, he was missing when the time came, and merely sent a line to say that he had done it. There was great fun, however, in seeing the wry my of the prominent men of the meetster wing of it as the Scott,

was an excellent specimen of the

abolitionists dyed in the wool! It's my belief he did. At any rate, I am sure the gentlemen on the platform remembered it well enough.

But it is high time I came to the great rattle which the Boston people provided to console their pet for failing to reach the head of his class at Baltimore.— If being carted through the streets, in the hotest part of the hottest day in the year, with a thousand men sweating on foot before him, and another thousand sweating on horseback behind him, could console Mr. Webster for the loss of the nomination, he must have been comforted last Friday. Friday! An unhave been comforted last Friday. Friday! An unicky day they chose!

is not marred in all its possible happiness by any colors, with a favorable eruption of gilt buttons is not marred in all its possible happiness by any colors, with a lavorable eription of gill buttons, such event! This, not only the eternal course of and a streak or two of gold lace or galloon, and a cockstail, the oftener he can show it, the better the more attest! Liberty, after all, is not so low in the reverence of its blasphemers, when upon the shrine of her propitiation is poured out the blood of a Cass, a Buchanan, a Fillmore and a Webster! No; our cause is one upon which the ideal builds the heaven of its handle of the propitions, and the practical resist its great shade with which they are covered. It was a most hands with which they are covered. It was a most hands with which they are covered. It was a most hands with which they are covered. It was a most hands with which they are covered. It was a most hands with which they are covered. It was a most hands with which they are covered. It was a most hands with which they are covered. It was a most hands with which they are covered. It was a most hands with which they are covered. It was a most hands with which they are covered. It was a most hands with which they are covered. It was a most hands with which they are covered. It was a most hands with which they are covered. It was a most hands with which they are covered. It was a most hands with the covered with the covered when the covered when the covered with the covered when the cause is one upon which the ideal builds the neaven of its happiness, and the practical rests its great shame with which they are covered. It was a most development—the cause of Humanity and of God! The Free Democracy must at last and soon control or three thousand men about Boston who stand by the destinics of this Republic. Sacred be the member of the destinics of this Republic. Sacred be the member of the destinics of this Republic. Sacred be the member of the destinics of this Republic. Sacred be the member of the destinics of this Republic. the destinies of this Republic. Sacred by the destinies of this destinies of this Republic. Sacred by the destining of the de

No Union with Slaveholders! ROSTON, JULY 23, 1852.

THE JUBILEE!

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION! The Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society hereby notify the friends of impartial free dom, without distinction of party or organization, this Commonwealth, that a GRAND MASS CEL EBRATION of the Anniversary of WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION will be held in the beautiful Grove at FRAMINGHAM, on TUESDAY, August 3rd; tion than this, being unparalleled in its nature, and anequalled in the greatness of the change effected in the condition of a down-trodden and cruelly op pressed race. Let it be duly observed, with a two

The Rail Road Company have agreed to take par engers from Boston to the Grove at South Framingham, and bring them back to the city, on the fol now we shall ever get beyond the platforms. There lowing terms :- Adults, 50 cents each; children, unwill be allowed at Worcester, and for the Milford case will more than the regular fare, from any station to South Framingham and back, be charged.

In case of the weather being unsuitable for open-air meeting, it will be held in WAVERLEY HALL, (near the Depot,) a new and commodious hall, accon modating about six hundred persons.

Those going from Boston, and stations east Framingham, will leave Boston at 8 30, A. M. Those from Worcester, and stations west of Framingham, will leave Worcester at 9, A. M. Those from Milford, and stations on the Milford Branch, will leave Milford at 10 20, A. M.

Returning-leave Framingham for Boston, Wor cester and Milford, at 5 30, P. M.

There will be no lack of able and elognent speak must be done in a state of semi-somnoience of must be done in a state of semi-somnoience of moral sense. It is beyond our conception how any control of the description in the descripti *EDMUND QUINCY, Sec'u.

> Those in Plymouth County, desirous of at tending the celebration at Framingham on the 3d August, and yet anxious to reach home that evening, are informed that they will be allowed to return t the city, from the Grove, in the express train from New York, by which they will arrive in season to

THE FIRST OF AUGUST IN SALEM.

The friends of the anti-slavery cause in Esse: County will be gratified to learn, that the anniversar Hall, and the subsequent reception of Mr. Webster August 1st. Probably three meetings will be held or that day, to be attended by Parker Pillsbury, Charles Lenox Remond, William Lloyd Garrison, and others who was in the bill of the play. I had Next week, all necessary particulars will be given in

> ELEVEN WEEKS IN EUROPE; and what may be seen in that time. By James Freeman Clarke. Boston Ticknor, Reed & Fields-1852. pp. 329.

A tour of only eleven weeks in Europe, and was, properly, a Ratification Meeting, and represent-ed the weight of the Whig party, as well the Web-very announcement accuss absurd; but, in these days ster wing of it as the Scott. There will be no op-position, to speak of, on the part of any considerable Whigs, to the Scott ticket, whatever amount of blarney or bluster there may be on the part of the so satisfactory a manner. There are some men w Small fry.

You may remember that I suggested, in my last, I see and do more in eleven weeks than others can it leaves weeks that others can it leaves weeks that others can it leaves weeks. think, that it would be well for Mr. Clay (it was before the went to his own place,) or the other owners of the them. Four weeks he spent in England; two in oston plantation, to send on an overseer to adminis- France; three in Switzerland; one on the Rhine; ter a little wholesome correction to their refractory one in Belgium. In Switzerland, he walked mor than two hundred miles on foot, ' among the finest A seems, for there was the very man at this meeting, than two hundred miles on foot, among the finest Al-Whigs who were disturbing the meet- Mount Blanc.' Wherever he went, he appears to ing, and those that threatened to bolt, was comforta- have selected the objects of his curiosity with great ble to behold. He was one Netherland of Tennes- judgment, and to have used his eyes to the best ac vantage. It is really surprising that so much could Stump species, and was very effective from the spirit with which he put in the licks. Being one of their recognised masters, they could only writhe and only very entertaining, but the genial spirit and fine squirm a little. Of course, they didn't dare to resist taste which pervade it are of an elevating tendency. It was very refreshing, too, to see him insult It is well worth the perusal of those who never expec the whole meeting—which is the proper mission of every slaveholder in a Northern assembly. He said that as soon as a Northern Whig was nominated, the cry at the South was that he was an Abolitionist! ler whether he remembered how Mr. Lawrence, stastic appreciation of artistic skill and genius; and om that very place, had declared himself 'a born his criticisms upon the various celebrated painting Abolitionist! And how Mr. Webster and Mr. Choate, and all the Whig orators and editors of four years ago, demonstrated that the Whigs were the only anti-slavery party, and they themselves the only abolitionists dyed in the wool! It's my belief he whose studies have been chiefly theological, and whose

1852. pp. 408. y they chose! We always hang here on However, it was not unappropriate for a And so obviously was this a funeral, that has had all the sympathies of his nature stirred witheverybody with one consent spoke of it as one. Mr. Webster having been slaughtered at Baltimore, was brought home for burial. And this was it. You reif you would have those impressions deepened, and brought home for burial. And this was it. You remember having heard how Lord Timothy Dexter, of
Newbornset had been been described with new house fixed wi Newburyport, had his own obsequies celebrated, while he sat watching them from his window. Mr. Webster had the advantage of that noble Lord, but delivered his own funeral, but delivered his own funeral discourse. The resemblance to a funeral was increased by the odd request of the managers of the affair, that the shops on the line of the processing should be show were written as your heart fired with new enmitty to the accursed your heart fired with new enmitty to the accursed have system. In point of dramatic interest, graphic delivered his own funeral discourse. The resemblance to a funeral was increased by the odd request of the managers of the affair, that the shops are should be shown for the processing should be shown for the shops are shown for the shops are should be shown for the shops are should be shown for the shops are shown for the shops are shown for the shops are should be shown for the shops are show your heart fired with new enmity to the accurs request of the managers of the affair, that the shops on the line of the procession should be closed, on a Southern plantation, during that summer in the concluding events of the story are support the concluding events of the story are support to the story are support to the story are support to the story are supported by the story are support There was a considerable display of bunting in some of the storets, with here and there a plaster bust of Mr. Webster, looking ghastility forth from among the flowers, but there was little enthusiasm. Perhape, indeed, it may have been all melted out of the lieges, for it was a fearfully hot day. Several men died of the heat, one at least of the escort. The show of men was very sufficient. Boston can do a thing of that sort up handsomely. And that was all that this Pecception arrived. Reception proved.

It was a Boston affair, with the assistance of a few trating the 'peculiar institution,' designed by Billing neighboring towns. The Sims Brigade, of course, was out, as in duty bound; so were other military companies. But what did that prove? Of course, if a Yankee invests a certain sum in a coat of many author occupies a high literary position. -is printed on good paper and fair type, and neatly

SPIRIT OF SEVENTY-SIX.

An aged veteran at the West sends us the follow ing letter, with a request that we would lay it before

> GEENFIELD, (Highland Co., Ohio,) } June 29, 1852.

DEAR SIR-The nomination of the two candidates for the Presidency shows the Whig and Democrat vieing with each other, which shall be most humble to the Slave Power. I am an old man, born July, 1776-of course, raised on the air that issued from the Old Philadelphia Hall, at the sound of the Old Bell, proclaiming liberty to all the inhabitants of the land, and that all had an inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Now, sir, the wonderment is, that one twentieth of the population, being slaveholders, have overruled the nation; and now, worse than ever, both parties crawling down to see which can be the most abject and servile!

My object, in this letter, is to try and unite all parties-no matter for names-and all that are willing to marshal under the banner of Liberty. No oppression of body or mind! Strange it would seem, if there is not a majority of the voters of the United States who will so vote.

At this time, it appears there are but two platforms The Democrats and Whigs are pretty much merged into one. Slavery and subserviency for the one, Liberty and freedom of body and mind the other. And as the prophet said, 'Choose ye this day whom ye

will serve." Now, my last request is, (and perhaps it is the last I shall ever write on the subject,) that all parties, without being distinguished by party names,-every one that loves liberty and hates oppression, whether foreign or domestic,-will meet in one united Conven tion, proclaim their principles to the world, nominate their candidates from men that can hold up their heads, and look like men, and not things; and such as have not bowed the knee to slavery, either of body or mind. Our enemies will sneer, and say such are very scarce. The prophet thought so in Israel, that he alone was left, but God told him there were sever thousand who had not bowed the knee to Baal. Ser vile as the two parties may appear, may we not hope that there are, in our land, more than seven thousand that will not disgrace any country to be set up as standard-bearers? Have we not a Gerrit Smith. Hale-from that on West, a Lamovne-still farther West, a Samuel Lewis? Within this circle are contained thousands equally able to lead Freedom's

Now, sir, for the sake of every thing that is tende and dear to liberty, urge a union convention of all such parties as support liberty, and hate oppression. Land reform is not objected to by any party. Let not minor views disturb the common harmony; but let us present one unbroken front for liberty.

If my views are worthy of notice, I beseech you t urge all the Liberty papers in the land to recommend a Liberty Convention as above; and I will feel as if I had done my duty.

With great respect, Yours, in the cause of freedom.

DAVID BONNER.

GENEROUS DONATION. The following letter is from a long tried and highly

esteemed friend, residing on Long Island. He is a lover of, and a sincere and earnest seeker after the truth-believing in a practical adoption of the apos tolical injunction, 'Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.' He will accept our grateful acknowl- and parties in polities. They seem to have no idea edgments for his generous donation; being, as it is, one fourth part of the whole amount of the loss we sustained by the late robbery.

BRUSH HILL, (Long Island,) July 18, 1852. DEAR GARRISON-I saw by the Liberator that I received last night, that your office had been entered, and robbed of some forty dollars, which loss you say you are not well able to bear. I therefore think the Conventions? Wonder if there were any prayers o my part of the same. I give it to you on condition that you will publish in the *Liberator*, all the letters you may receive from Henry C. Wright and Joseph sion, lying and hypocrisy? Every time this nation paper, as the letter of Joseph Barker evidently did wretch, and would merit the scorn and execration loss is sustained, if you will keep a record of all such moral sense and conscience of this nation. good to you.

GEORGE DOUGHTY.

DEPARTURE OF KOSSUTH.

The New York Journal of Commerce announces the clandestine departure of Kossuth as follows :-

Among the passengers of the steamer Africa, which left New York for Liverpool on Wednesday, was Louis Kossuth, Ex-Governor of Hungary. His name was not in the list of passengers published, and it is said that he went on board only a few minutes before the vessel departed. Various surmises have been started as to the cause of his sudden departure.

And the Evening Post moralises as follows :-The chief obstacles which Kossuth met in the prop-gation of his doctrines here, came from that gross wroten in the social relations of the South, which perverts a our domestic politics, and blinds the whole nation its true interests and glory. Slavery is, and must be, utterly opposed to every liberal sentiment. Its essence is despotism, and its natural affinities are with despotism the world over. No man who buys and sells his fellow-man can have any other than a fictitious love o

freedom.

But it is not our object to awaken discussion in this But it is not our object to awaken discussion in this place, more than is involved in the simple statement of the fact, that the enmity to Kossuth has originated where nearly all the enmity to liberty and movement originates in this country—among the adherents of slavery. At the North and West, his reception and progress were every where honorable and worthy, and it was only when he approached the atmosphere of slavery, whether North or South, that his steps were arrested, or his feelings chilled. It is due to truth and justice that this fact should be known here as well as in Europe.

MEYER'S UNIVERSUM .- This is the title of a ne work published by H. J. Meyer, 164 William street. New York, the object of which is to give beautiful steel plate engraving of the most beautiful and remarkable places and objects in the world, with interesting accounts of the same. It is published in num bers half monthly, at 25 cts, a number, each number containing four engravings and 25 to 30 pages of letter press description of the same. The second part, now before us, contains plates of the London Exchange the city of Constantine in Algeria, the Palace and Gardens at St. Cloud, in Paris, and New York Bay. Twelve of these parts make a volume. It is, certainly, a most beautiful and a very cheap work, and very desirable accompaniment of every parlor table.

The Boston Directory for 1852 .- With the publish er's usual promptness, the Directory for the current year (beginning July 1,) is out; beautifully printed by Damrell & Moore. It embraces the City a General Directory of all the Citizens, and a Business
Directory with an Almanac; also a reprint of the first
Boston Directory, which was published in 1789. This,
printed in uniform type and page with the directory
for the present year, makes but sistess pages, while
the directory for 1852 occupies 280 pages, leaving out
the business key and all following it. So much have
three score years and ten brought about in Boston. It
was a good idea to bring out this old directory; and
perhaps some are yet living who will turn with pleasure to names and residences which they once knew Record. ure to names and residences which they once knew but which the world knows now no more. George Adams, publisher, 91 Washington street.

LETTER FROM REV. JEHIEL CLAFLIN. NORTHPIELD, (Vt.) July 12, 1852.

I am not a politician, not even a 'Free Soiler,' an nnot be conscientiously under the Constitution. I have not voted for the last twelve years; yet I feel a deep interest in the various political movements of this government, on account of the influence and bearing they have on the welfare and destiny of this Who that has a heart to feel for humanity, but

nust feel his bosom swell within him, in the midst of ich portentous times as these?

What a prospect this country now presents for mil fions of our countrymen in chains! With mingled feelings of sorrow and shame I ask, can the treachery and hypocrisy of this nation, in its professions and practice, be surpassed? And when I cease indignantly to rebuke this 'sum of all villanies,' in public or private, at home or abroad, among friends or enemies, then would I cease to be called a follower of Christ. I fully sympathise with your views of slavery and the Constitution, and the principles and asures you advocate for the overthrow of the same. am a Garrisonian abolitionist. I love the doctrines of the American Anti-Slavery Society, because I believe them to be true and right, and in perfect harmony with the nature and relations of man, and the clearest and highest perceptions of the law of

At the anniversary of the New England A. S. Con rention in May last, I stated that many thought here. in Vermont, to be an abolitionist was to be opposed to the Sabbath, the church, the ministry, to be a nogovernment man, &c., which I still say is true, when applied to that type of abolitionism called 'Garrisoninism. Br. Garrison, you are not popular here, and, indeed, you are not in this nation. What then? Why, this is not your condemnation, but your highest praise. In such a government as this, to be popular is to be condemned by all that is good and pure. Gen Scott and Gen. Pierce are popular.

The Vermont Conference of the M. E. Church was held here a few weeks since, and at that one time of the presiding Elders said to me, in private conversation, undoubtedly supposing me to be a Methodist,) that slavery exerted a controlling influence in the M. E. Church. This presiding Elder was a member of the General Conference in Boston, in May. Speaking of Trafton's going into the A. S. Convention to defend the M. E. Church against the charges of the abolitionists,he said 'they used him up.' He further said, that, in the Conference the next day, John A. Collins, member of the Conference, fully justified the most severe charges which the abolitionists had preferred against that church. Collins said he would throw his arms around the entire South; he would embrace them all in his sympathies and Christian fellowshipslaveholders and all !! Here is the admission of presiding Elder in that Conference. He also said that Gorsuch was a Methodist, and a miserable scoundrel, and they served him just right, and he wished they would serve all others just so.

I fully endorsed the indignation he felt at such outrage, but do not believe in taking the life of the oppressor, even in such an extreme as that; and I am sorry that any of the anti-slavery friends have sanc ioned a resort to deadly weapons as a last resort in such cases.

It is most painful to witness the almost entire devo tion to the Constitution and laws of this government, whether right or wrong, in all the sects in religio that there is a God higher than Congress, or a law higher than the Constitution. We are told by the priest and demagogue, that we must obey the 'powers that be,' in all cases, and in doing so we obey God ! O what a solemn thing human government is, especially this government, just at the present time! Who believes that God had anything to do with the Baltimore friends of the Liberator ought to make up the loss im- the occasion? God was not in all their thoughts mediately, and accordingly enclose a ten dollar bill as They had no fear of God before their eyes. What Barker; for I think (judging from the past) that any repeats the Declaration of independence, it utters one of them will be worth the price of the Liberator great LIE. And certain it is, that if an individual, as for one year; but, should they offend any of your such, should do such deeds as does this nation, he subscribers, so as to cause them to discontinue the would be branded as a common liar and profligate Thomas Galbreath of Ohio, and thereby a pecuniary all good men. Slavery is rapidly destroying the cases, and inform me of the amount, I will make it might Jefferson say, 'I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just.' The great work of the Yours as ever in the cause of truth and progress, true abolitionist is, to correct, purify and regenerate We thankfully acknowledge a donation of one be treated as a sin, and slaveholders as sinners. Let dollar from H. W. Blanchard, of Neponset, on the slaveholders be regarded as monsters of cruelty and outrage-sinners of the first rank; let them be looked upon with more abhorrence than we would on the underer the thief the assessin, the libertine, the liar and defamer-as guilty of all these and morethen an influence would be felt that would burn deep

into his soul. May God hasten the day! Yours for the oppressed,
J. CLAFLIN.

HENRY BRADLEY.

PENN YAN, July 13th, 1852. DEAR GARRISON :- I cut from the Yates County

Whia the enclosed article from the N. Y. Tribune, with the remarks of Henry Bradley of this place, who, with others, left the old Presbyterian church and formed a new Congregational church, in which Miss Abbey Kelley, John A. Collins, and others, held an Anti-Slavery Convention some ten years ago; and this same Bradley was president of the same, and was then, and has been for many years since, one of the most able and active advocates of the rights of the slave. I have heard him say, that if there were different degrees in heaven. Wm. Lloyd Garrison would be entitled to the highest scat. He was the Liberty party candidate for Governor of New York. But where is he now? Last winter, he was one of the foremost in keeping A. K. and S. S. Foster, and S. Holley, out of the same church ! His remarks that I send you will tell the rest. The said church suspended a few months ago, and their Reverend preaches (Mr. Clark) went back to Massachusetts, and has lately returned, and says that he has been converted to anti-slavery. But he did not stay there long enough to get his education. The reason why the church had to suspend was, the true anti-slavery portion withdrew their support from it, and intend, they say, to put it to a better purpose than to sustain a pro-slavery church. The enemies of anti-slavery were much aroused

here by Mr. and Mrs. Foster, last winter, which is just the thing needed to open the way for discussion and I think the anti-slavery spirit is increasing in this place, but the number of true friends is small.

Yours, most respectfully,

The article enclosed to us by our correspon nt was a one-sided account of the speeches made at tee New England A. S. Convention, to which was appended the following delicate tribute-we suppose from the pen of Mr. Bradley :-

faithfully executed as the Fugitive Slave Law has been, every one of these ranters would be indicated and punished for treason against the Government, and for blasphemy against God.

B.

J. G. FORMAN AND THE NANIUCELY

The Nantucket Inquirer, after publish columns of abuse and misreprese man and the American Anti-Slavery Socicount of a sermon preached by the former in this movement, refuses Mr. F. the privilege e ing through the same columns, and yet warfare of scurrility and abuse. We have no ments for such an exhibition of meanness. Mr. F man thus exposes his anonymous assail view, from which it appears that it is the a igated doughface, who, a few months ago, at a pai igated doughase, who, a showed his willington sell his principles, if he ever had any, for a new pottage, when he said that 'if his brethren of Mar chusetts would only come South, and receive in tesies, they would return cured of their aboli It appears he is a Dentist, by the name of B. F. man, whose honesty is shown up in rather on uworable light, in the matter of quotations. The far lowing extracts of Mr. Forman's last article we copy

from the Nantucket Weekly Mirror :-

In justification of my former article, it is proper for me to say, that the duty of Christian for does not require one to refrain from correct lic misrepresentations concerning himself, mit false statements, garbled quotations, a inferences to pass without exposure and The instances of this, pointed out in my pres The instances of this, pointed out in my previous communication, are all confirmed by an examination of the report of a Boston pro-slavery journal, which I have in my possession, and from which your on respondent obtained his materials, on the strength of which his statements were made. It is with a gret one feels obliged to make such an accusate (the word lier has not been used by me, as all the confirmed to the strength of the word lier has not been used by me, as all the word lier has not been used by me, as all the strength of the word lier has not been used by me, as all the strength of the word lier has not been used by me, as all the strength of the word lier has not been used by me, as all the strength of the word lier has not been used by me, as all the strength of the word lier has not been used by me, as all the strength of the word lier has not been used by me, as all the strength of the word lier has not been used by me, as all the strength of the word lier has not been used by me, as all the word lier has not been used by me, as all the word lier has not been used by me, as all the word lier has not been used by me, as all the word lier has not been used by me, as all the word lier has not been used by me, as all the word lier has not been used by me, as all the word lier has not been used by me, as all the word lier has not been used by me as all the word lier has not been used by me as all the word lier has not been used by me as all the word lier has not been used by me as all the word lier has not been used by me as all the word lier has not been used by me as all the word lier has not been used by me as all the word lier has not been used by me as all the word lier has not been used by me as all the word lier has not been used by me as all the word lier has not been used by me as all the word lier has not been used by me as all the word lier has not been used by me as all the word lier has not been used by the lier has not been used by the lier has not been used by the lier has not been used the word har has not been used by me, as alleged by 'Medico,' and does not belong to my rocabilar, but when such are the facts in the case. I see no as but when such are 'he facts in the case, I see no any of avoiding it. This paper, which, from its pro-sis-very spirit, could not be expected to give a faulful report of the Anti-Savery Convention, furnishes the proof that it is the source from which your correspondent pretended to make his quotations, and that these quotations are garbled, portions of them left order the college. these quotations are garveta, portions of them left altogether, and one entirely fabricated, in order make me appear to endorse the most obnaziona timents. As it would occupy more space the convenient to me to give all the instances of the will mention only one, which will serve also rect an impression your correspondent en make, that his original quotation from is confirmed by 'a citizen of this town,' is confirmed by 'a citizen of this town,' who present at the Convention. In referring to this tleman's statement as given by 'Medica,' I last article, it will be noticed that it contains the ditional words 'as to the fugitive slave.' Now qualifying part of the sentence was left out if first communication. If he had quoted it con from the source where he originally found would have read thus:—'No one who hear it is the part of the sentence where he originally found would have read thus:—'No one who hear it is the part of the part (i. e. Foster) could he be in the position of a slave, would he situte to strike a dagger to of even Mr. Webster, should be carry out the ciples he professed, to pursue the fugitive for it pose of carrying him back to slavery.' The put the sentence I have italicized were omitted to correspondent, which is a fair sample of the hoof his augustations. of his quotations, both as regards the Convention and those which he pretends to from my discourse. It will be seen that thor of the quotation which he dishonestly suppr are the whole gist of Mr. Foster's remark, and the it was making him utter something ent ent, not to say horrible, to leave the notive with which this was done, I have nothing say. If any one desires to see the remain of my accusation, they have only to call on me, and it shall be furnished.

Two circumstances also identify your corredent 'Medico' and 'A Citizen,' first, his hi shown to another person the identical report in my possession, from which he has thus garbled and fill-field his quotations, and secondly, that he was seen taking notes of my sermon on the evening of its livery. It is not surprising that you and he sho be anxious to conceal the authorship, but older proofs in my possession fix it unalterably upon a certain Dentist in this town, whose name is B.F. Gilman.

In my previous communication I said I should be happy to discuss, 'before your readers,' the quest of American Slavery, but this does not necessar imply an obligation to hold a controversy up with 'Medico.' If, however, you will signify willingness to publish a communication on his ject, I will very gladly furnish one, subject to a criticism you may choose to make upon n, in what will endeavor to show, what I stated in my sen that 'the reason the denunciations of the abo ists against the churches and clergy of the States for their sanction and support of slaveho their fellowship with slaveholders, and their pa pation in the crime of slavery, has excited so opposition and rancor in the bosom of the chu because they are too true.' It will not follow this statement that I endorse all that they ha on this subject, nor that I am in favo and overthrow of the churches, but ra reformation and purification from the enormous of this nation, in holding three and a half mill their fellow beings in slavery, a crime noble and pious John Westey defined to be the of all villanies. The object of the American A of all villanies.' The object of the American Alles Slavery Society is the overthrow of this gights system of iniquity; and that your readers may all how far their measures are in accordance with the Christian Religion, and how outrageously they have been maligned. I close this letter with a few questions from the published Constitution and Definition of Sentiments of this Sentiment, the latter all ration of Sentiments of this Society, the latter, it probably the first, from the pen of Wm. Lloyd Go

'The object of this Society is the entire about of Slavery in the United States. While it that each State in which slavery exists has Constitution of the United States, the exc to legislate in regard to its abolition in said Stale shall aim to convince all our fellow citizens, guments addressed to their understandings at ciences, that slaveholding is a heinous crit sight of God, and that the duty, safety, and be terests of all concerned require its immediate also donment, without exputriation. The society will six donment, without expatriation. The society endeavor, in a constitutional way, to influent gress to put an end to the domestic slave in to abolish slavery in all those portion of on country which come under its control, especia-the District of Columbia,—and likewise to prothe extension of it to any State that may here admitted to the Union.'

The Society shall aim to elevate the ch. and condition of the people of color, by and condition of the people of color, of saining their intellectual, moral and religious imment, and by removing public prejudice, that they may, according to their intellectual and worth, share an equality with the white, of and religious privileges; but this Society will in any way, countenance the oppressed in vinding the contraction.

and religious privileges: but this Society will never in any way, countenance the oppressed in vindicating their rights by resorting to physical force:

Our principles forbid the doing of evil that go may come, and lead us to reject, and to entreat the oppressed to reject, the use of all carnal scapped for deliverance from bondage; relying solely of those which are spiritual, and mighty through God the pulling down of strongholds.

With entire confidence in the overroling jester of God, we plant ourselves on the Declaration of our Independence and the truths of Divine Reteition, as upon the everlating Rock.

tion, as upon the everlasting Rock.

We shall enlist the pulpit and the press is the cause of the suffering and the domb. We shall aim to the pulpit are the pulpit are the pulpit and the press is the pulpit and the press from all particular the pulpit and the above has from all particular the pulpit and the above has from all particular the pulpit and the above has from all particular the pulpit and the pulp at the purification of the charches from all participation in the guilt of slavery. Our trust is sojely a God.'

These are the sentiments and principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society, as published to the world. These are the sentiments I endorsed in a sermon, and which I now subscribe and approve with the sentiments of the sentiment all my heart, sentiments that are eminently Christian on which, I trust my pulpit will never be silest, as

my people never unwilling to hear.

Very respectfully, J. G. FORMAN.

Nantucket, July 1st, 1852.

So far as his antagonist is concern Mr. Forman is stooping very low indeed to notice on so witless, vulgar and unprincipled. True, he will for the public at large; but having fully vindicated himself and his sermon, we would advise him to sail until a manly opponent made his appearance, before noticing any further essaults upon himself.

y of Christian forbearan y of Christian forbearan rain from correcting pe-ering himself, or to pe-ed quotations, and unjust exposure and rebuke, affirmed by an examination pro-slavery journal pro-slavery journal, which nd from which your co belong to my vocabul a in the case, I see no is in the case. I see no with which, from its pro-alwhich, from its pro-alment of the case of the ich will serve sise to de, irespondent endeavors to detaite fire will serve sise to de, irespondent endeavors to detaite fire from Mr. Fusier i of this town," who was in referring to this general by 'Mcdico,' in the sed that it contains the absorptive slave.' Now the ence was left out in lake had quoted it correctly see originally found it. No one who heard him the position of a fugite when a dagger to the heart had the carry out the prime the fugitive for the pusted slavery.' The parts and were omitted by your family ample of the honesty tegards the report of the control of the carry out the prime to slavery.' The parts and were omitted by your family sample of the honesty tegards the report of the che pretends to make the edishonestly suppressed. Foster's remark, and that comething entirely different was the control of the control o

ve only to call on o identify your correspon-Citizen, first, his having he identical report in my has thus garbled and fals-condly, that he was seen n on the evening of its deg that you and he should he authorship, but other fix it unalterably upon it.

omething entirely differ

ication I said I should be your readers, the question this does not necessarily id a controversy upon it er, you will signify your manunication on that submish one, subject to my nciations of the abolition and clergy of the United holders, and their par It will not follow fr se all that they have said ches, but rather of t n som the enormous guilt bree and a half millions of very, a crime which the ley defined to be the 'sum ect of the American Ant verthrow of this gigantic int your renders may see in accordance with the w outrageously they have ontrageously they acted is letter with a few quo-Constitution and Declar is Society, the latter, and pen of Wm. Lloyd Gar-

ety is the entire abelition States. While it admits avery exists has, by the States, the exclusive right abolition in said State, it or fellow citizens, by arr understandings and co is a heinous crime in lid duty, safety, and best in-equire its immediate above on. The society will also all way, to influence Conose portion of our con

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J. G. FORMAN.

at is concerned, we think low indeed to notice one neipled. True, he writes having fully vindicated would advise him to wait to his appearance, before upon himself. THE CAUSE IN NEW BEDFORD AND

he world with the gospel of Christ in their

and say to the colored man, 'You cannot be a

athis Christian land. You are under a terrible

of represch and social injustice, and shall ever

Go, then into exile. Leave the

se long as you persist in dwelling in the land

of your birth, where your affections are all

and seek a home among the savages of

nt pagan Africa. Once there, we will cease to

at and appress, and abuse you. But never hope

lice against you, and when we were re-

ad by the Holy Spirit, we were born into

esed hastility towards the poor colored man. So

wast depart, and find a home with pagans who

mone of this Christian projudice against your

the wonder is, that all this terrible injustice meted

is presistently to the colored people of America,

rast stronger and more numerous white neigh-

n ever since the settlement of this continent by

slite man, has not utterly checked and ruine

solved race. Look at the men of varied ac-

reishments, and of rare mental and moral worth,

metr, the utter strocity of the American prejudic

I was very much gratified to see so many of the

metings on Sunday and Monday. I was glad to

m that the colored people of this city are so gen

ndeed to see them and their brethren, in this old

eigin, and more interested in the anti-slavery

ss. They ought to take one hundred copies of the

Beater in this city alone. They ought to be active

d cornect in sustaining the anti-slavery cause; for

is their hope, their life, their redeemer. The same

syletraly said of all the workers of our country,

thiterer their color. The anti-slavery cause must

mph through their exertions, or they become slaves,

work waits for their aid. While they go by on the

er side to their sectarian synagogues and pro-sla-

ry parties, the chains are being forged for them and

heir children. If they suffer this great hour to go

unimproved, the iron of Despotic Power will

The expense of hall hire is here so great, that we

the City Hall. A fine audience gathered, and all

were orderly and attentive. I had been speaking

out twenty minutes, when the city marshal came,

and ordered me to leave, because there was to be a

meeting of the city council, and my speaking would

the building; they were in the third story at the

inder such circumstances. The thing is simply pre-

sterous. So I told the mighty official, that I would

at disturb the council. They should be allowed to

pass in, and come out, unharmed. I begged him to

them not to be afraid; and I assured him I

dest. At this moment, friend Ricketson interpos-

of saying that I was a friend for whose integrity he

which he belonged, and proposed that I go on till he

firet mented, and I proceeded. Mr. Ricketson ap-

paied to the Mayor, his old school-mate, and at the

promittine a neighbor and intimate friend, to pro-

bet the right of free discussion. But in vain. He

ten of the Court House, and there, with an audi-

to Maday evening. I expect to speak here again to-

tons to New Bedford than to any other place in Mas-

schuetts. This is the result of the faithful action

of me of the most faithful abolitionists to be found

by where. This man, a mechanic, a hard-worker,

sahout wealth, went round last spring, and got thir-

ges subscribers; circulated some thirty copies of

unds ready, as he always has done, to put his strong

shealer to the wheel, and roll on the car of Reform.

dat him, if there was one such worker in every town

is the State, the subscription list of the glorious old

Library would be increased, in one year, to ten thou-

and Will not some, who read this, be moved to

note a faithful effort to extend the circulation of the

Lieuter) There are men and women, wherever the

the Gospel of Liberty among the people, by circula-

On Monday morning, I started out to get subscri-

es sad collect funds. I wrote, at the head of a

to follows :- We, the undersigned, believing

permity of the constant preaching of the gos-

he the sam amexed to our names, in aid of the Mas-

to work. What has been thus obtained, with the

Anti-Slavery Society, to do this momen-

nance to the people of this land, agree to

denter fire, who have leisure and influence, and

ought, I think, to make earnest effort to spread

Writings of William Lloyd Garrison'; and now

ar meeting, on Monday evening, on the steps of

anonwealth, less under the control of a sectarian

ly prosperous and respected. I should be rejoiced

editizens of New Bedford at our anti-slavery

miss the people of color.

belong to that race, and estimate, if you can, the

sore in your native land. God has made u

I spoke at the same place, as I had done the day be- sus to the common level of public opinion. fore. Some Whig Pharisees took mortal offence at From this it must appear clear, that if we admit oncord last Saturday, to spend some tim thood of New Bedford, in the service of ets Anti-Slavery Society. After a hot of three hours, I arrived here, and was to the enjoyment and repose of such a as find only with the radical reformers general mammon worship. I have ent were attentive and orderly, and expressed their philosophy of Jesus—it is so generally admitted.

disapproval of the conduct of the disturbers so deciie in. My experience in New Bedford disapproval of the conduct of the disturbers so decileasantest, by far, of them all. It is dedly, that they were, at length, forced to desist. I pleasure to me to see the colored peofound some very earnest friends of the cause in Fair-I know that they are as capable o haven. They were much pleased with our series of good accomplishments as any other people meetings there; and I have no doubt good will result. The cruel prejudice and oppression On the last evening, a young man took the Liberator, in policy towards the colored race of this and several others expressed a wish to do so as soon shed, and still press, millions of our as they should be able. I would suggest to the friends nd sisters, under an intolerable burden of the cause in Fairhaven, the propriety of making nominally free, as well as the slaves special efforts, from time to time, to enlarge the cirdrink the bitter cup of social wrongs at ulation of the Liberator in that place. This work The colored children of Boston are excan be done often to much better purpose by those from the public schools of that idolatrous city, who live in town, than by agents who know none of their parents are taxed to support these the people. In Fairhaven, also, I collected \$10 98 Colored men are outlawed by Constitution Satate in Indiana and Delaware, and, to a great of this amount, said he had twenty more at the serthis is done by public sentiment in all the vice of the anti-slavery cause, which he should foras of this Union. The Fugitive Slave Law, and ward to you in the course of this year. berible scenes of kidnapping which have resulted I felt a peculiar interest in Fairhaven, because ther a take from the whole colored population of my dearest and best friends had dwelt in fermer years. non their just security to life, liberty and happi-So far as this law can do it, four millions o cass are deprived of protection, and placed in a of outlawry. And this baseness, this infidelity, is sanctioned and sanctified by the lody of the American churches, through the string give to the infernal colonization scheme body of the American priesthood stand

churches of our land be broken up by the omnipotence of Truth! May this people be associated into a truly democratic party, and into a truly Christian church, and work earnestly, constantly and success fully for the redemption of the world from oppression and superstition, and for the establishment of the universal brotherhood, in which the will of God shall be done on earth as it is done in heaven! Yours, fraternally,

DANIEL FOSTER. New Bedford, July 16, 1852.

THE BIBLE AND THE LIBERATOR. EAST BRIDGEWATER, July 18, 1852.

FRIEND GARRISON-I regret, exceedingly, that our riend THOMAS GALBREATH should deprive himself of the inestimable pleasure of the perusal of the Liberaalor, merely because some of its patrons happen to differ from him on the character of the Bible. Now I would say to that friend, I regretted the appearance of that letter of Mr. Barker, in the Liberator, as much as himself; not because it was in the Liberator, but because the friend wrote it. Now, I have not the least doubt of the benevolent intentions of our friend gladly welcome a medium by which their exertions B., in his assault on the Bible; I believe he honestly thinks it sanctions slavery; and if so, who would believe it? I do not believe our disaffected friend Gallbeath would. I have a high opinion of the Bible, but I think the Liberator is not the place to discuss its good or evil qualities; and I should expect a rejection of any opinions of mine, from the columns of the Liberator, for reasons too numerous to mention. I really hope our friend Galbreath will speedily change his mind, and immediately order the Liberator, and continue to profit under its benign influence; and the ore so, because I feel it to be a great benefit to me, and all others who read it. All its readers know it to be a free paper, and are willing to trust its conductor; exposing the abominations of slavery, and could rights of all being perilled by the enslavement of any not be admitted into your columns, would I find fault? No; neither would I, if five hundred such letters as friend Barker's were admitted. I think friend Barker will find it difficult to convince people, that the Bible is false, or sanctions slavery; and I hope all friends of freedom, every where, will attack

Slavery, and not the Bible. I would say to our Ohio friend, that all the truth which is published in the Liberator is the word of God, as much as any part of the Bible. All truth is from God. Give me the principles held forth in the Liberatur, or 'give me death."

J LEONARD.

HENRY CLAY-PERSONAL GUILT.

FRIEND GARRISON: Some of your readers complain of Brother Treat distant them. We were on the steps at one end of since his death, making him out a machine. How many such machines would it take to free this land nd. Of course, there could could be no dis- Henry Clay did nothing but curse the country while turbane from the power of any single pair of lungs, he lived. If he was a free agent then, he is a free man now; if a machine now, he was so when he lived. It is foolish and absurd to blame men for sin that they cannot help, or to justify men for the good they must perform. And for people to condemn the Bible, because they do not understand its teachings, is extreme thould go on with my remarks, unless compelled to arrogance. If one half our reading were Bible reading, we should be better men and women. Let us lay aside all commentator, except Jesus Christ. He sould vouch, and that I was an Agent of a Society to says, ' Search the Scriptures,' and gives the reasonsfould see the Mayor, and get his decision on the John v. 39-and then goes on to tell us what the passion of my right to speak there. To this the Scriptures are, in Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. If I find Paul casting with the Evangelists, I do not receive Paul. The ten commandments are summed up in two-Matthew xxii. 37,39-supreme love to The words that I speak unto you are spirit, and they are ployed. Any information necessary to individuals or decided to sustain and enforce the decision of the nuclei. So it was thought best to adjourn to the life.' John vi. 63, and xv. 10-'If ye keep my commandment, ye shall abide in my love; even as I have theref some five hundred, we finished our meeting kept my Father's commandments, and abide in his love.' Thus, by abiding in Christ, we can do whattick and anticipate an interesting and profitable soever he commands us. Here is an end of all controversy. Im informed that a larger number of Liberators

I do not wish to hear any man say he does not God is no respecter of persons; but in every land, he for the same, may be addressed to A. W. Weston that doeth justly and worketh righteousness is accept- Weymouth, Mass. ed of Him. Nothing but the spirit of Jesus can produce a reformation in Church or State; and to do away Slavery we must have the spirit of Christ. He must be the beginning and the end, the first and the

I love your paper, and shall continue to read it; but I would like consistency, for it as a jewel. A FRIEND OF PROGRESS. Newburyport, July 18, 1852.

NON-RESISTANCE.

FRIEND GARRISON-I read in the Liberator of 11th mo. 14th, 1851, an article from EDWARD SEARCH, containing this sentence-- 'I feel assured that Henry C. Wright, great advocate as he is of the non-resistance doctrine, could not make out the duty of a slave to surrender himself voluntarily to his master; and if he cannot make it out to be a duty on the part of the slave, his whole case is gone."

Henry has never replied to this, or it has escaped my notice. I hope friend Search will not take it amiss, should I make some remarks on his idea of non-resistance.

main ollection, amounts to \$42 50. With grate-True non-resistance is Christianity without adultembrance shall I ever turn to this happy visit h New Bodfard, one of the few cities of our old Comration. Any thing short of the spirit of non-resist-Softmith where the fugitive dares to abide, and ance is just so far short of the heavenly mind the signific hidrapper dares not ply his unholy and inbreathes peace on earth, and good will to men. In the first place, it is not the duty of any man to call On Tanaday evening. I lectured from the steps of another master; in the next, it is not the duty of any man to obey another, when his orders conflict with d Congregational Church in Fairhaven, a senall right. It may safely be set down as a rule, that me on the river opposite New Bedford. I spent should always be governed by their own sense of dualay in calling upon the people. I found the ty, and we should complain of no man when he lives ag influences there bitterly pro-slavery. One when he claims to be a Christian, and under the orthodox church, deaccording to the dictates of his own conscience; but but unprincipled mountebank; whose preter when he claims to be a Christian, and under a have been so thoroughly unmasked in the United

nounced Garrison-called him an infidel-said he war, or the use of carnal wespons in any shape, wel ought to be hung, &c. &c. On Wednesday evening, may say, in truth, that he lets down the purity of Je-

what I said of the Whig policy; some Orthodox Pha- spirit of war to be right and justifiable, there can be no risces at what I said of Orthodox policy. The former limit to its devastating effects; power and perverted expressed their feelings by getting up cheers for judgment being all that is necessary to carry cruelty and oppression to the very verge of human endurance. It would appear simple to undertake to prove that a Christian cannot fight, and almost useless to underthe great majority of the five hundred who were pres- take to establish, by argument, the soundness of th

himself voluntarily to any man, neither is he bound to work without wages; and the truth does not require that he hide himself from his pursuer, but walk boldly forth as a man, preaching the gospel, and earning his living by the sweat of his brow; and if tyrants oppress him, it is not his fault-he is not censurable. He dergoes not more than good men in all ages have done before, and, 'verily, he will have his reward.' A few such examples of true piety and moral heroism among the slaves would disarm the slaveholder more complete ly than all the revolvers Colt ever made.

It is a law of nature, that like produces like; and the use of moral power alone can increase the growth for the cause, and one man, who contributed \$5 00 of morals. 'A soft answer turneth away wrath, and angry words stir up strife.' War kindles the spirit of war, and lays low the feeling of peace on earth and good will among men. It is the same with every element of man's mind, whether it be caution, firmnes self-esteem, veneration, benevolence, or reason, We must appeal to the faculty we wish to enlarge; and revived! May the unholy and inhuman parties and by this means the end will be accomplished, as certain as heat and moisture will aid in covering the fields with verdure.

MICAJAH T. JOHNSON. South Creek, Harrison Co., (Ohio,) }

TW NINETEENTH A

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR,

TO BE HELD IN BOSTON, MASS., DURING THE CHRIST MAS WEEK OF 1852.

The Managers of the National Anti-Slavery Bazas eel it unnecessary, on the present occasion, to enter upon any full or detailed exposition of their principles or objects. These have been avowed and pursued for so many years, and with so much publicity, as to render such a procedure superfluous. We would not, at the same time, lose sight of the great fact, that there may be many among us, whose consciences and hearts have been but recently aroused to a sense of the importance of this great question, who, though feeling much, may be doing little, and who would can Slavery. To such, we would submit the very briefest outline of our principles and aim.

We regard the idea of property in man as unparal elled, whether considered in respect to its atrocity or absurdity-consequently, that all legislation based thereon is in the highest degree criminal. Any other doctrine outrages every intellectual perception and every human instinct.

Considering the above a self-evident proposition underlying all religion and all morality, apart from whose recognition the words right, justice, become meaningless, we esteem its opponents, whether slave holders or the spologists of slaveholding, as implicated and if a friend choose to attack the Bible, for the in guilt of the most fearful description, both against penefit of the oppressed, you will, of course, admit that God 'who has made of one blood all nations of him into your columns. If I were ever so capable of men,' and against their fellow-men generally, the

The promulgation of this doctrine is the end and aim of our association. By its presentation to indi vidual hearts and consciences the country through, we would arouse so deep a spirit of personal repentance and self-sacrifice as shall result in a national contrition and reformation. When this is accomplished, the American slave is free. No obstacles exist now, save those that ambition, and avarice, and cruelty, and kindred vices supply. When the heart of the nation becomes repentant, we may easily trust it to find the best modes of action for the accomplishment of its will. To this result, and this only, our funds are devoted. We have nothing to do with creeds or parties, with political enginery or theological warfare. In the name of the common Father of all, and in behalf of humanity, in its most suffering and outraged form, we appeal for help to all of every class, creed, clime or nation. Great as is the work, few and humble as very while he lived, making him a free agent; and of presumption or folly as respects its undertaking. We are working in harmony with agencies vast as inscrutable, and it is not for us to draw back from this field of moral conflict, because to human vision the contending parties are so unequally matched.

We entreat that this appeal may be considered personal one to all whose eyes it shall reach. We conjure you, the dwellers throughout this broad country, to recognize an individual responsibility in this matter. Look beyond the petty emotions and interests of a merely mundane or conventional life, and ask, if the question of your duty to three millions of slaves was not settled for you, by the fact that your birth-place was the United States. This cause has claims on all, but in an especial manner on those who, by the very circumstance of position, must be if not its opponents, its abettors. We ask your sympathy, your money, your time and influence, and proffer a medium through which all may be successfully emassociations desiring to co-operate with us, may be obtained by application to any member of the under signed Committee.

Donations of money, or articles or materials for manufacture, may be sent to any member of the Committee, directed to the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornbill Roston, 142 Nassan street, New York, or to 31 believe the Scriptures; for if I do, I charge it to his North Fifth street, Philadelphia. Donations for the ignorance of the same. I am no sectarian. I believe publication of the Liberty Bell, and communications

> ANNE WARREN WESTON. ANN GREENE PHILLIPS. LOUISA LORING. HELEN E. GARRISON, CATHERINE SARGENT, HENRIETTA SARGENT, MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, MARY MAY. SARAH R. MAY. CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS. FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN. CAROLINE WESTON. ELIZA L. FOLLEN, SUSAN C. CABOT, ELIZABETH A. COTTON, LYDIA PARKER, EVELINA A. S. SMITH. SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, MARIA LOWELL, THANKFUL SOUTHWICK, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, ANN R. BRAMHALL, HANNAH TUFTS, SARAH B. SHAW, ELIZABETH GAY, MARY WILLEY, ABBY FRANCIS, CHARLOTTE & SARGENT, ELIZA F. EDDY, MARY H. JACKSON.

The London Times styles Kossuth the eloque

We are greatly surprised to read a paragraph like the following in a paper usually so clear-sighted and erect as the Lowell American :-

Mr. Rantoul. - We had the pleasure of listening to Mr. Rantoul's speech at Salem on Monday. It was a splendid effort, and was received by the large audia splendid effort, and was received by the large audience with great approbation. Nearly all of his speech was of an anti-slavery character, and his opinions upon the Fugitive Law, the Baltimore Platform, and the proceedings of Ben. Hallett and Edmund Burke, were given with a great deal of vigor. Mr. Rantoul deems it to be his duty not to separate from the Democratic party: he did not mention the names of its candidates, but declared himself in favor of supporting them. Some few of the Free Soil party seem to be disappointed at his taking this course, but we do not see any reason for disappointment. Mr. Rantoul's services to the cause of freedom have been of such vast importance, and his sincerity to manifest, that he must be sustained by the Free Soilers and re-elected. It will not do to let the slaveholders and douenfaces It will not do to let the slaveholders and doughfaces triumph over freedom by defeating Robert Rantoul,

The following, from another Free Soil paper, treats the slippery, two-faced Rantoul in a very different but proper manner-thus:

Robert Rantoul gave in his adhesion to the Democratic nominees, at a ratification meeting at Salem, the present week. We hope he has gone to his own company. We would not wish to retain a man of such a craven spirit—one who can be wronged with impunity—his rights taken from him, and he not independence and love for the truth sufficient to make him repudiate principles which he knows to be wrong—the sooner such men leave the better. Let the number of true men be reduced to the number of Gideon's army, but let every traitor and faint heart leave the ranks of anti-slavery.—Hartford Republican.

The Webster Movement .- The New York Times speaks thus of the Webster sizzle:

'The whole of this fanciful Webster movement has a 'The whole of this fancinii Webster movement has a fictitious look. Names are at a premium in it; we have anonymous calls for meetings and conventions; anonymous statements of malcontent Whig opinions; anonymous programmes of future operations; anonymous denials, by authority,' of well-substantiated facts. There appears to be a general disposition among these friends of Mr. Webster to play the part of Guy Fawkes; and while using his name most prejudicially to his homand while using his name most prejudicially to his hon-or and peace, to keep their own names out of sight. Why do they not come up to the foot-lights at once, and let us have a look at them? This sneaking about in the dark, with cloak and stiletto, is disreputable and

The Beesays that 'Mr. Webster is in the hands of his friends.' So he was in the Baltimore Convention, and fared but little worse than common men do in the hands of their enemies.— Times.

Old Charles Jared Ingersoll has written a letter to the New York Democrats, with the following senti

ment:

'The Rival Party Conventions—Competing to vindi-cate Slavery as part of that American Liberty which the treaty of Independence recognizes, and no foreign na-tion must meddle with.'

Ingersoll is worthy to join the Whig party of Mas sachusetts. Let State street give him a welcome The Eastport, Me., Sentinel tells the following

A sca-captain of this port, who recently returned from a short voyage, on seeing the names of 'Pierce and King' on a flag waving over Leavitt's building, exclaimed to his companion—'Halloa! Pierce and King! they must be some new folks that have moved in there since I have been gone!'

Ding Dong Bell .- Poor Dr. Bell, of the Insane Asylum, has been, for the last three years, whenever he had a chance to speak, ding-donging upon the subject of Wilson and Allen's bolting from the Philadelphia nominations of 1848. The Commonwealth of to-day contains a letter, nine columns long, from Gen. Wilson to Bell, in which the history of the Whig party, on the subject of allowers (or the last for worst a very clearly contains a letter, or the last for worst a very clear to the last for worst and we would be a very clear to the last for worst and we would be a very clear to the last for the last for worst and we would be a very clear to the last for the

subject of slavery, for the last few years, is very clearly and beautifully exhibited. We shall not hear much more from Dr. Bell. His knell is tolled .- Lowell Amer Obsequies in Honor of Henry Clay. Newark, July 14th. The funeral services of Henry Clay were celebrated here yesterday. All business was suspended, and the public buildings and hotels closed from noon to sunset. An eloquent eulogy was delivered by Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen.

The Boston Journal is authorised to state 'di rectly and authoritatively, that there is no truth whatever in the statement, that Mr. Webster told F. A. Tallmadge, in New York, that he, Mr. Webster was willing to give the whig ticket his support.

Important Memorial from Boston .- Senator Davis Important Memorial from Boston.—Senator Davis presented in Congress, a few days since, a memorial, signed by about fifty of the most wealthy and influential merchants of this city, representing an aggregate of over ten millions of property, praying a recognition of Hayti as an independent State. This they pray, in order that our commerce with that country may be put on an equal footing with that of other independent nations. To show the importance of this they pray, in order that our commerce with that country may be put on an equal footing with that of other independent nations. To show the importance of this commerce, the memorialists state, that the American tonnage employed in the trade with Hayti in 1850, was 74,671 tons navigated by 3,504 American seamen; our exports to Hayti that year were \$1,350,188, will to China our exports were only \$1,606,270, and employed only one half the tonnage that Hayti did. The trade with Hayti ranks the eighth in importance among all the foreign nations with which we have intercourse. She takes about one third as much of our pickled fish as all the rest of the media of the control of the She takes about one third as much of our pickled fish as all the rest of the world, and largely of our domes-tic and other manufactures; and her trade is from

It is idle to expect that such a memorial will be heeded while the Slave Power rules this country. The servile, soulless Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing in regard to

this memorial and Hayti, says-mark the language-If the U. S. Government should recognize their

Singular Death by Lightning. — During a severe thonder storm which passed over Earlville, Madison county, N. Y., on Wednesday of last week, Mr. Warren Skinner, a farmer of that town, while at work in his field, was struck by a thunderbolt, and instantly killed. Mr. Skinner's clothes were torn entirely into fragments, and thrown in different directions more than thirty feet from where he stood, and both his boots were entirely torn off and thrown at least ten feet. There was scarcely a shred of any part of his clothing left on him. Blood run from both of his ears, and there were two holes in the top of his rars, and there were two holes in the top of his head, which appeared to have been made by the electric fluid, and also a hole at the bottom of each boot, and a hole in the ground directly under each foot.

Mutilated Remains.—The Troy Times says, as Mr. D. Ganley was crossing the Boston Railroad track, opposite Batestown, he discovered a man's hat lying upon the track, and got out of his carriage to pick it upon the track, and got out of his carriage to pick it upon the track, and got out of his carriage to pick it upon the track, and got out of his carriage to pick it upon the track, and got out of his carriage to pick it upon the track, and got out of his carriage to pick it to the motion of the track, and got out of his carriage to pick it to the motion of the track, and got out of his carriage to pick it to the motion of the track.

A New Nomination.—Gen, Quitman was nominated

Mutilated Remains.—The Troy Times says, as Mr. D. Ganley was crossing the Boston Railroad track, opposite Batestown, he discovered a man's hat lying upon the track, and got out of his carriage to pick it up, when he discovered, at a little distance, a horribly mutilated body. The body was so literally torn in pieces that it was impossible to tell who it was. He had sandy hair and sandy whiskers, and wore a brown linen coat, boots and cassimere pants. A few shillings was found in his pocket, together with a black silk handkerchief. Coroner Defreest held an inquest, and a verdiet was rendered in accordance with the facts.

Eastern Railroad .- It is with feelings of gratification that the directors can allude to the fact, that during the past year, there have been carried over the road one million, four thousand, nine hundred and nine-ty-one passengers, without the slightest injury to any

ALBANY, July 17.

Loss of Nine Lives by a Slide of Rocks.—The Toronto Colonist of yesterday, has the following despatch:

Quebec, July 15th.—Eight persons were killed and three houses destroyed on Tuesday, at Cape Diamond, by a slide of rock, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Yesterday another slide took place at 7 A. M., killing one man and crushing some houses. There was also another slide in the afternoon, but without loss of life; some houses were, however, crushed.

Mr. Claw's Observing a state of Rocks.—The Toronto Colonia Colonia Colonia Characteristics of the State of Rocks.—The Toronto Colonia Co

Mr. Clay's Obsequies at Lexington.—It is estimated that the number of persons present during the procession at Lexington, Ky., on Saturday last, amounted to between 30 and 40,000 and the horses and carriages present, if put in a line, would have extended distance of 25 miles.

The Steamship Philadeiphia.—Capt. McGowan, from Key West July 18th, arrived at New York on Sunday afternoon, having made the passage in less than five days, with ninety-one passengers. The whole number of deaths among the crew and passengers of the Philadelphia, including those at Key West, was 55—of those, 43 died of cholera, and 12 bilious fever—44 were passengers and 11 belonged to the vessel. Nine passengers were left at Key West, sick with the Chagres fever.

The Steamship Arabia. — The Cunard Steamship Arabia, lately launched from the ship-yard of Messrs. R. Steele & Co., Greenock, is the largest steamer of that line, and will cost, when fitted for sea, £110,000. Her engines are of the side lever class, and are rated at 850 horse power, but are expected to work up to 1000. She will probably be the most magnificent steamer affoat, and the English are anticipating a triumph from her sailing powers.

Fatal Result .- We learn that Constable G. Man Fatal Result.—We learn that Constable U. Man-chester, of Fall River, who was shot in that town on Friday morning, by a robber named James Clough, whom he was pursuing with the purpose to arrest him, died at 2 o'clock the next morning. The deceased was an estimable man, between forty and fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and four children. Clough will now, which he proceeded against on a charge of murprobably, be proceeded against on a charge of muder.

Embalming .- The body of Mr. Barnum, who can Embalming.—The body of Mr. Barnum, who came to his death a few days since by jumping from the window of a hotel in New York, has been embalmed by one of the City Physicians, who opened the carotid artery and injected a substance, known only to himself, into it. The effect was wonderful. The body commenced daily to grow harder and harder, and is now in a condition which, the doctor asserts, neither time nor climate on affect. time nor climate can affect,

Madame Goldschmidt's Charities. — Madame Otto Goldschmidt has left London for the Continent. The Stockholm papers report a new act of great munificence on her part. She has transmitted to the government of Sweden a sum of fitty thousand piasters, (£10,000 sterling.) to be employed in the creation of free primary schools in those localities wherein the number of those establishments is below the wants of the negative time. the population.

New Music.—'Uncle Tom's Glimpse of Glory, words written by Eliza, and dedicated to Mrs. H. B Stowe: adapted to a very pretty air composed by Frank Howard, has been published by E. H. Wade.

Terrible Accident .- During the celebration of the na tional anniversary at Two Rivers, Wisconsin, some thirty or forty cartridges, prepared for a six-pounder, exploded, dreadfully burning sixteen boys who were standing near the gun. It was thought six of them would die, and all were in a deplorable condition.

The Lexington (Me) Express has mournful ac-

counts of sickness on the plains. It says:

A boat passed down on Wednesday, having on board here returning emigrants who report that they are the only survivors of a company of seventeen who set out for the mines. One morning on the plains, all were well and in fine spirits at the time of leaving the encampment. Before sunset, fourteen of the number were dead. The three survivors, panic-struck, left their teams and returned with all possible speed.

There was also on the boat a gentleman in charge of three widows, whose husbands had died on the plains, and who were returning to their friends in the east.

Fatal Epidemic in Virginia .-- The Farmville (Va.) Journal mentions a rumor that a disease of a most ma-lignant character, somewhat resembling cholera, is prevailing to an alarming extent, in Charlotte, Lu-nenburg, Mecklenburg, and other counties south and east of that place, among the blacks particularly, and that a large number of them have died; one gentle-man in Charlotte having lost ten, and another in Mecklenburg as many as forty.

We hear that there is great mortality among the cattle in this portion of the country. They are dying off by scores in every direction, of the disease known as the murrain. We heard of one man losing over forty out of seventy head .- Memphis (Tenn.) Enquire Louisville, July 14th.

LOUISVILLE, July 14th.

Four Negroes Killed by Lightning.—During a storm at Lexicon, Miss., yesterday, a tree on Mr. Cunningham's plantation, under which a party of seven negroes were eating their dinner, was struck with lightning. and four of the negroes were instantly killed.

To Mr. Grinnell's yacht Truant, of New York, ha beaten three boats of the Model Yacht Club at Liver pool, coming 16 minutes ahead of the best.

The National Anniversary was celebrated by some four or five hundred of the 'friends of freedom' in Rochester on the 5th. The oration was delivered by Receiver the oth. The oration was delivered by Fred, Douglass, and the Declaration was read by the Rev. R. R. Raymond, of Syracuse. The oration of Douglass was a severe rebuke of the hypocrisy and meanness of the American people, for celebrating their own independence, while they keep four millions of blacks in bondage. Liberated Slaves .- We saw yesterday in this city,

speak in the highest terms of grateful affection cerning their late master.—Rochester American. What it Costs .- The Deficiency Bill, now before th

three to six times more important to us than that of Cuba. Nor is it of value to New England alone, for Hayti imports three times as much of our flour as Cuba, and six times as much pork, so that the South was the South of the South of S A writer in the Boston Daily Advertiser suppo

ses the destructive Fort Hill fire to have been o sioned by the careless use of a cigar or pipe. But a gentleman who has taken pains to inquire, informs the Boston Traveller, that the probability is that fire-crackers were the producing cause of that conflagra-

ton.

If the U. S. Government should recognize their independence, a commercial treaty would be made with them, that would be very advantageous to our commerce and navigation. But I have no idea that Congress would listen to such a proposition, even if the alternative was a total loss of the trade. The Southern States would consider it, and properly too, as an encouragement to the revolt of the slaves in other islands. (!*)

It is hoped that no more governments of this sort will arise in America, and there is no necessity for it, for there is room enough in Africa for the whole of the black race.

A New Nomination.—Gen. Quitman was nominated for President, and Thomas M. Clingman for Vice President, at a barbecue of the Southern Rights party in Barber county, Alabama.

A Ship Sunk by a Whale.—We learn by the London News, that the French brig Pauline, homeward bound with a cargo of sugar from Porto Rico, on the foremon of the 17th of June, in longitude 40 10 W. of Paris, and in latitude 40 30 N., was struck by a whale upon the bows, and so much damaged that she almost immediately filled and sunk. The esptain and crew, consisting of ten men and a passenger, succeeded in consisting of ten men and a passenger, succeeded in hoisting out a bont, into which they stowed a bag of buiscuit and a little water, and then abandoned the sinking ship. On the fourth dry they were very fortunately rescued by the British brig Crusader, treated with the greatest kindness, and landed safely at

True.—The N. Y. Atlas calls Congress 'the grenational sponge,' absorbing some \$4,000 a day from the people, and returning no equivalent.

Washington, July 15th
Death of Adjutant General Jones. -- Roger Jones, J
jutant General U. S. Army, died this evening.

Boston Chief of Police.—We learn from the Journal that Marshal Tukey has been supersoded as the Chief of Police of Boston. Under the new Ordinance, the Mayor and Aldermen have appointed Gilbert Nourse the present Assistant Clerk at Paneuil Hall Market.

Anti-Blatery Demonstration.—The gathering of the old school anti-slavery men and women at Abington, on the 5th, was unprecedented in the annals of that Society. It is estimated that over five thousand persons were present, who listened to the burning eloquence of such agitators as Garrison, Phillips, Quincy, Remond, and others.

quence of such agricultures as Garrison, Phillips, Quincy, Remond, and others.

The best feeling prevailed, and a greater harmony existed with other anti-slavery bodies than usual. The great dividing line between slavery and freedom is being drawn, and while the two great parties are harmonizing on the one side, all true anti-slavery men are becoming equally harmonious on the other. This is encouraging, for it shows that men are turning their attention more to the great enemy, then to differences of opinion as to the best tactics by which to be governed. It looks like the approach of an enemy when an army leaves its petty bickerings, and personal feuds give place to a rivalry for deeds of valor; and in a great contest where every man is needed at his post, like the present, it is cheering to see such a state of feeling as exists among the friends of Freedom.

No movement since the days of the Apostle ever had such moral power, such moral giants, and such determined and noble champions as this, and we to the man or party that shall fall upon it, or on whom it shall fall!—Fitchburg Neces.

The Hounds again Unleashed.—A momentary excitement took place in our city yesterday, from the announcement that the flesh-mongers were again among us, and that a warrant had been issued for one of our fellow-citizens! Quick as the electric flash, the information,—which was fully authenticated,—was communicated to the faithful band of colored vigilants, and the hunted fugitive placed beyond the reach of the dastard man-stealers. A placard, bearing the following words, was also immediately issued and spread abroad, viz:—'Fugitive Slaves, Attention!--The Slavehunter is among us!—Be on your guard!—An arrest is planned for to-night!—Be ready to meet them whenever they come!'—the effect of which was highly salutary. A meeting of the colored citizens was held in the evening at the Belknap street church, at which suitable addresses were made and action taken. At the hour of going to press, all was as quiet as usual.—Commonwealth of Saturday. The Hounds again Unleashed .- A momentary excite-

WORCESTER, July 15th.

WORCESTER, July 15th.

Destruction of the Catholic College at Worcester by Fire.—The Catholic College situated about a mile south of this city, took fire yesterday afternoon, and was entirely consumed, with the exception of a portion of the east wing. The fire commenced in the upper story of the north east corner, from a defect in a chimney. Most of the furniture was burned or destroyed. A large portion of the valuable library was saved. The loss is estimated at from 40 to \$50,000, and no insurance.

and no insurence.

There were over one hundred students in the building, and some of the professors and tutors have lost their all.

The Liquor Law .-- The new Law has gone into operation in this State. There seems to be a very general impression that it will very generally be acquiesced in and enforced. The Rhode Island law went into effect in that State, Monday. The Mayor of Providence gives notice, in a circular, that persons having liquors on hand, and wishing to send them out of the State, will be allowed a few days to do so, but no sales of liquors within the State will be permitted:

NOTICE .- Wendell Phillips's address will be, for the present, Northampton, Mass.

MARRIED-In New Bedford, 14th instant, by Rev. J. Weiss, Richard Chapman to Miss Mary BUCHANAN.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has returned to his former residence in Harwich, and intends to carry on the painting business in all its branches, and solicits their patronage, especially of those persons who are building new houses in this and the adjoining towns. Harwich, July 7, 1852.

THRICE THROUGH THE PURNACE. A TALE OF THE TIMES OF THE IRON HOOF.

"—which devoured, brake in pieces, and stamped the residue with his feet,"—Daniel.

BY MRS. SOPHIA L. LITTER.

To For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, and at the Bookstore of Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill. Price, bound in cambric, 50 ets.; in paper covers, 33 cents.

This is a work intended to show the practical operations of the odious Fugitive Slave Law, and is well calculated to excite a deep sympathy for those in bonds. If it has not the intensely dramatic power of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' it is nevertheless of a stirding and melting tendency.

ring and melting tendency. THE WHITE SLAVE.—Just published, The White Slave: or, Memoirs of a Fugitive, with eight illustrations by Billings.

TAPPAN & WHITTEMORE, 114 Washington street. July 23.

> The Boston Directory FOR THE YEAR 1859.

TMBRACING the City Record, a General Directory L of the Citizens, and a Business Directory, with an Almanac, from July, 1852, to July, 1853. Published by George Adams, 91 Washington street, Bos-ton. A large, elegantly printed, much improved, and indispensable volume. The re-publication of the first Boston Directory, issued in 1789, is the principal new feature presented in this volume, and gives to it an additional interest. July 23. an additional interest.

BRAMAN'S

SWIMMING BATHS,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1823,)

AT THE FOOT OF CHESNUT STREET. HAVE been completely fitted and put in order.
This establishment now comprises upwards of
Two Hundred and Twenty-five Rooms, being the Two HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE ROOMs, being the largest in the United States, with pure Salt Water, and unequalled facilities for outside Bathing.

THE MILL DAM BATHS have been just added to the Ladies' Department, which has heretofore been very much crowded. Connected with this establishment are also WARM OR COLD.

WARM OR COLD, FRESH OR SALT WATER TUB BATHS.

Single Baths 12 1-2 cents, or 10 for a dollar, THE TREMONT BATHS, entrance from Tremont

Court, have been refitted, and are now open from sunrise till 10 o'clock, P. M.

July 23.

JARVIS D. BRAMAN. JOHN OLIVER.

CARPENTER, No. 7 TRAVERSE STREET, CORNER OF FRIEND STREET, BOSTON.

SLATE at Anti-Slavery office, 21 Cornhill. Orders left there attended to every day.

The smallest job thankfully received and faithfully

He appeals to the public to give a young mechanic a fair chance. fair chance.

References: WENDELL PHILLIPS,
R. F. WALLCUT.

THE SPIRIT WORLD.

THE SPIRIT WORLD.

LIGHT from the Spirit World; comprising a Series of Articles on the condition of Spirits, and the development of mind in the Rudimental and Second Spheres, being written by the control of Spirits. Rev. Charles Hammond, Medium. Price, 63 cts.

The Pigrimage of Thomas Paine, and others, to the Seventh Circle in the Spirit World—a continuation of Light from the Spirit World, written by the Spirit of Thomas Paine—50 cts.

Voices from the Spirit World; being Communications from many Spirits, by the hand of Isaac Post, Medium—50 cts.

Reichenbach's Dynamics of Mesmerism, \$1 25.

Night Side of Nature—Ghosts and Ghost Seers.
By Catharine Crowe—\$1 00

Supernal Theology, and Life in the Spheres: deduced from alleged Spiritual Manifestations. By Owen W. Wayren—25 cts.

Familiar Spirits and Spiritual Manifestations: being a Series of Articles by Dr. Enoch Pond, Professor in the Bangor Theological Seminary, together with a Reply by Veriphilos Credens—15 cts.

The Spirit Harp: compiled by Maria F. Chandler—25 cts.

The Clairvoyant Pamily Physician. By Mrs. Tut.—

25 cts. The Clairvoyant Pamily Physician. By Mrs. Tut-

the Clarroyant rainity Fig.

the 75 cts.

The Revelations, the Great Harmonia, and all the other Works of A. J. Davis, the Clairvoyant.

For sale by

BELA MARSH,

No. 25 Cornhill.



For the Liberator. TO -

Who complained of the color of the Negroes, and of their lack of intelligence-said the slaves could not appreciate liberty, and were better off than many of the poor among us. · Give me liberty, or give me death.'-PATRICK HENRY.

The good Lord made the Negroes, With their skin of sable shade : And shall we dare to murmur At what His hand has made? Shall we ever dare to mention, In His calm and pleasant light, That aught He has created Is hateful in our sight?

We have oppressed our brothers, We have bowed them to the dust; And now we turn and mock them With charges all unjust! We say God made them fceble-That they cannot soar with us-Therefore we may enslave them, And make them toil for us!

Go, take the proud Caucassians, And fetter them as slaves, And place them at the mercy Of a band of lawless knaves : Let them be tasked and beaten, Let them be bought and sold-Body and spirit bartered For crime-polluted gold :-

Ay, let their wives and children From their fond embrace be torn, And know they never-never, To their bosoms can return! And as, with hot tears streaming, They on th' oppressors call, Upon their quivering muscles Let the bloody slave-whip fall !

Take books-those priceless blessings-Forever from their sight :-Thus have we kept the Negroes, In intellectual night :-Then, when long generations Had slowly passed away, Would not the proud Caucassians Be ignorant as they?

Oh, we oppress our brothers ! We hear their fearful cry Upon the Southern breezes Rise loud, and wild, and high; But in our pleasant mansion We sit in listless case-We cannot think to trouble Ourselves with things like these.

All our desires are sated ; We joy to think we're free; But say sad Afric's children Know naught of liberty. Does not the caged bird struggle, And beat its bright, frail wings Against its prison barriers, In fruitless flutterings?

And his glad sun's pleasant light, Unto the poor, eaged warbler Give pure and deep delight? O tell me not the bondman Knows naught of liberty-There is in every bosom A longing to be FREE! Think you the meanest beggar

Would not God's free, cool breezes

Would change his lot with him, Though his fare be coarse and scanty, And his life-path dark and dim? O! were I poor and houseless, I'd beg my daily bread-I'd suffer, starve and perish, And lay me with the dead.

Before I'd barter PREEDOM, Though it brought me rich array. And tables loaded sumptuously As any king's each day. And free from grief and care, Shall I forget my brothers And sisters in despair? While voice and pen are left me,

While heart and feeling live, The best gifts in my keeping To Humanity I give. And of the Heavenly Father This boon I humbly crave-The needful strength to labor For the poor, down-trodden slave!

LUCY A. COLBY. Danvers, July 12, 1852.

For the Liberator THE SONG OF THE SOUTH WIND.

A FOURTH OF JULY ODE. I come forth from the Caribbees, Those islands resting on the seas, Where Summer reigns undying; Where the soft malaria breathes its blast, And the hurricane goes shricking past, While the palm tree bends its lofty mast, And the orange groves are sighing.

My way is over seas afar, Through flowery vales of Florida, And across the rice plantation; And mournful, O mournful is the song, Breathing of wretchedness and wrong, I've learned while journeying along This birth-day of the nation.

From inland lake to ocean's shore, I hear the booming cannon roar, In one continuous thunder; And church-bells fling their jangled lay O'er roofs and tree-tops far away-Not as they call on the Sabbath day For the prayer that is breathing under.

And as I sweep your cities past, A flag unfurls from every mast-The flag of Freedom's story; And from a million hearts elate Exulting in their proud estate, Goes up the shout to Heaven's gate, For Liberty and Glory.

But northward as I floated on, Beneath a red and burning sun, I heard a voice of wailing ; It echoed sadly to and fro, Along the Gulf of Mexico, Where Mississippi's waters flow Downward to ocean sailing;

And where Potomac's ripples fall In the shadow of the Capitol-The ear of Mercy paining ; Voices of bitterness and woe, Not loud and wild, but whispered low; Such sounds as to the deep heart go. As of a child complaining.

I saw God's image bought and sold For pieces of the shining gold, And like the dumb kine driven Upon his soul they put a spell, That to him it might never tell He was of those whom God loved well, And was an heir of heaven.

I saw a mother in the mart Beg for the child, with broken heart, That from her breast was taken; And I breathed a sigh above her there-She gazed towards the sky so fair, And prayed a wild and raving prayer,

Like a creature God-forsakon. Sound ye the clanging bell no more; Bid hush the cannon's sullen roar-Their din is idly given; And shout no more for Liberty! Ye are not, never can be free,

Until the curse of Slavery Forth from the land be driven. Send down the flag from every mast, So proudly courting Heaven's blast-

It should trail sad and lowly ; The stars and stripes in mockery wave-Stars for the iree, stripes for the slave! His benison God never gave To an union so unholy.

Your church-spire points in its mute love, Beyond th' eternal stars above, A guide to wanderers given; But Southward steady looks the vane, And bids ye hear the clanking chain, And tells of woe, and want, and pain. As that tells ye of Heaven.

O, ever as the South-wind swells, List to the warning word it tells, Nor in the good cause falter ! Or a rising storm-cloud ye may see, Whose bolt will shatter Freedom's tree, Whose flood will quench eternally The flame on Freedom's altar.

The Liberator.

LETTER. NO. III.

HARTFORD, (Ct.) June 21, 1852.

Christendom, and contemplate what is passing there. Truth portrays. Let us behold on Nature's canvass and we shall behold how impossible it is for God's represented both the murdered men. They stand, kingdom to come on earth in the present state of things. each according to his soul's growth; higher or lower, For how shall man learn forgiveness, when only pen as the spirit has progressed; more light, more dark, and ink instructions proclaim to him—(as falling from as they were wise or ignorant; more perfect, more the same lips,) speaking in the midst of helplessnessforgive until seventy times seven'-love your en- beekoned by kind angels onward, from their higher or emics'- do good to them that hate you; -then, in lower state, -onward to better things. They proceed contemplation of future power, proclaiming that 'in that day' he will say unto his enemies, 'Depart from hearts; they are still the same men, somewhat changme, ye cursed, into everlasting fire'? But when man ed in form, by their new birth. They have journeyed shall learn from Gon's own Book, (the great volume to a fairer country, where exist not those impediments of creation,) wherein he is himself a page, that to to the soul's progress which fettered it on earth forgive brings peace and heaven to his soul, and ven- but heaven' or hell, (harmony or discord,) is withgeance generates war and hell within his breast, then in them, for the time, in proportion as they have atwill he learn to tune his spirit 'harp of a thousand tained in their minds unto the one or the other. It strings' to harmony; then will he labor that no dis- is a pleasant picture to contemplate; but, oh! how cordant note may jar the melody of his life. True, far loss beautiful it is than another which Truth prethe winds of this world will pass over it; storms will sents-the representation of the good man's passing sweep it where the will of our Father is not yet away from this our little planet into wider realms of done on earth as it is in heaven'; rough hands will grander nature and sublimer scenes! He treads a strike the chords until all men shall have become higher plane, walks in a more glorious light, is accomharmonious, for we cannot altogether so shield the panied by brighter angels, than the two at whom we instrument that others may not sometimes play upon have been looking. It will be long ere they shall it; but if, to the rude touch, it sends forth an answer- have progressed so far; and when they shall attain ing tone of discord, then we have not yet attuned it thereto, he will still be as far above them; for the onunto God-it is not in accord with Wisdom-we have | ward way is eternal. But all go on, and there is no pitched it too low-we must seek a higher key note. envy there-only emulation. Who that studies these The Universe is God's instrument on which he plays. illustrations would not be stimulated to 'overcome How sublimely are his thoughts there expressed! evil with good '? Who could read these thoughts of and, oh! how harmoniously are all the notes arrang- God pencilled in nature, see his laws portrayed, and ed! And man, the son of the Father, the image of his not attune his life to the fulfilment of the Father's Maker, has also his miniature universe, (the little | will on earth as it is done in heaven'? Who would world of his own life,) the harps of his being, where- not seek here to subdue his animal nature by the overon he plays, and he may so master the strings as to mastering spiritual, that he might, when stepping make it 'perfect' in its tiny sphere, as that of 'the from earth, (the cradle of his life,) be not impeded by Father is perfect' in its immensity; and its low, sweet too material clogs upon the mind preventing the note may mingle with the grand anthem of Deity!- higher ascension of the soul. going forth, first, from the individual, and calling up responsive strains from those who catch the sound. The family will hear and prolong the song of gladness; society, with myriad voices, will send it forth over all the world; angels will take up the excelsior strain and echo it, through higher angels, up-until it shall reverberate in the bosom of the Father!

ourselves, and we have done much! A greater or a myself. lesser influence goes forth from each one of us; let darkness; whilst our little ones are made to look upon any thing that makes man a slave. gloomy horrors until they become accustomed to and is the 'Adam' of the world. Wisdom is its Savior! tion to be a wise man. In the one 'all die'; in the other, 'all shall be made If A. W. will show that Christ enjoined no cere alive'!

homes they issue from ; those young representatives church ceremonies." of their fathers and mothers, who go forth into schools Let A. W. give us proof, that his position is ery of that which is most holy! unhappy children! unto rightcousness." child. It will be long, indeed, ere it attains to the ed, on all, at least, who might feel disposed to obe turns from the master spirit that would teach.

man's invention! Behold the vast daguerrectypes of none need lean over backwards. I am willing to the Father's love which she presents to us, and see pledge myself to stand to the plumb line of Christian beside it man's rude devices! Look now on 'death,' ity, and to level myself by the square rule of its that glorious picture in the hand of Truth! Nature Author. A. W. may take the axe of truth, and hew has colored it like the morning. Angels are there, me until he fits me into its temple; and, further, if he

attending, for a spirit is born out of the womb of the natural body into a higher life. What is man's design, to represent what God doth thus portray? With the pencil of ignorance, he has drawn the grave, and shrouded it with blackness; and, slowly creeping to it, through a 'valley of shadows,' is a dark, dark hearse. Of these pictures, the last is shown to little children. And thus it is ignorance, and not 'sin,' which ' brings death into the world.' We might contemplate many tableaux thus contrasted, and we can all the better appreciate the brightness and beauty of the true, when seen beside the dimness and deformity of the false. And I would have children see both, that they might know of the day by the night, but the light is veiled from them. God's pictures are curtained : they may look on man's work, but that which the Divine executes is hidden. Have you ever noticed, dear sister, some of the first

shrinkings of a child's nature from the contemplation

of the earth-life's dark illustrations, its ignorantly

painted horrors? and then watched that child, and

seen in gradually become accustomed to such be-

holdings? Have you noticed the boundless love

of its soul contracting within itself, thus gazing? Have you seen the youthful cheek blanch when looking at the picture of a scaffold, upon which stands a murderer, led there by his murderers? Have you listened to the questionings of that young mind when this lesson reaches it, from the teachings of the unfortunate man's 'ghostly advisers,' (the attending clergy to the place of execution,) that the erring one about to be slain shall, for 'Christ's sake, immediately be admitted to the highest heaven? If worthy to go there, if fitted for the sociely of God and angels, why may he not live with man upon the earth? Why put to death a saint? If he is 'washed in the blood of Jesus,' and made 'white as wool,' why remove him from our midst? Why kill him, since God wills not that any one should die '? Have you heard these questionings in the young mind, my sister? Have you not listened to them in your own? And have you not gone on to ask, 'Is this of God, or of man?' Then contemplating the legally murdered 'in the name of Jesus Christ,' and following him, is thought, to realms of bliss, does not the mind seek him that other-the murdered in the name of revenue or avarice, who, perhaps, had no time for repentance, and was cut off in his sins, supposing him to be an erring man. Where is he? We shrink from gazing now To resume our communication of last week. Let at the picture those same ghostly teachers would hold na again, in thought, enter the narrow house of up to us. Ah, let us turn from it, to that which deformed, as they had embraced truth or error; both But I am prolonging this letter to an unusual length,

and must constrain myself to close it.

Thine, with a sister's love forever, SILONA.

CHURCH CEREMONIES.

MR GARRISON:

We must pray in our lices for God's kingdom to patience of yourself, as well as that of your readers, I come on earth; we must do what we can to bring it would like to offer a few words with reference to here. All can do something. Let us establish it in what 'A. W.' says in the July 9th number, respecting

In his fourth paragraph, A. W. says- If he (S. S. us be content to accomplish a little in doing all we Griswold) still continues to seek after the truth, it can. Let us not say, with folded hands, 'Soul, take will lead him into a broad field of freedom, where he thine ease,' whilst our brothers and our sisters sit in will not have to fight for any church ceremonies, or

From what A. W. save in his third paragraph participators in the world's atrocities. I feel with that every Christian, who is not a disgrace to the children ; my sympathies with them are very strong; name, ought to arm himself, and go forth to do battle for I remember myself a child, already conscious of manfully for the right, &c., I conclude A. W. to be my individuality, and so alive to joy and sorrow-so a believer in Christ as a Teacher. If he does, why sensitive, and so disregarded !- for who respects the should be expect me to renounce all ceremonies, so individuality of a child? Who considers that little long as I follow this Teacher of truth? For who can conscious, separate being, to study the peculiarities of deny that Christ did enjoin the observance of certain its nature, and to aid it in the development of the divine within? Young immortals! sons and daughters I ought to renounce such ceremonies, and yet claim of the Most High God! they have their own inspira- to be a Christian? Did not Christ say, that those tions welling up from the deep fountain of life within were his disciples who did whatsoever he commanded them; rivers of thought seeking the infinite ocean. them? If Christ was Teacher of truth, and if I They rise—the world repels them, puts up the flood- follow after that truth, must I not, of necessity, be gates of artificial education, and forces back upon the led to observe such ceremonics as Christ enjoined heart the overwhelming tide. And, with but few The true Christian is the one who obeys Christ; and exceptions, thus within the human soul are the spirit's well did Christ ask, ' Why call me Lord, and do not overflowings pent up to ebb no more upon earth, go- the things that I say?" And further- But whoseever ing forth to fertilize, and making the 'wilderness to shall hear and do not, is like a foolish man who built blossom like the rose.' The waters of life, thus rolled a house on the sand; while he who heard and does, back, rarely escape their confinement till death re- is like a wise man who built a house on a rock.' Does moves the barriers. Alas, for ignorance ! Ignorance A. W. wish me to be a foolish man? It is my inten-

monies on his church, then he may expect that those Poor children! how I pity those little types of the who are seeking for truth may cease to fight for any

to torture one another; carrying with them there correct one. I stand ready to cease fighting for any the parent gifts they have received-seeds of war, of church ceremony, or any thing that makes man a slave; envy, of hatred, of all uncharitableness; the bitter only at the bidding of truth. And let me tell A. W., germs of sectarianism, educational revilings; all that there are other slaves, besides those to 'church creates discord. This for six days in the week, and on ceremonies'; and perhaps a man may become a slave the seventh day, the 'respectable' parents, these to ultraism. I frankly acknowledge myself a servant guardians of the young, take them by the hand, and (slave) of Jesus Christ; and his servants (slaves) lead, as fashion beckons, to churches where the lip- we are, to whom we yield ourselves servants (slaves) prayer is uttered, 'Thy kingdom come.' Oh, mock- to obey, 'whether of sin unto death, or of obedience

unhappy parents ! victims, alike, of ignorance ! We I think, therefore, that A. W. cannot, consistently are, indeed, but just emerging from an age of savage- with his belief in Christ, urge me to renounce such ism, and our boasted nineteenth century is but a church ceremonies as Christ surely taught and enjoinfulness of the stature of the perfect man.' It has them; and would A. W. let truth guide him, he but begun to go to school, and knows not yet the al- might be led to observe some church ceremonies phabet of life. It has -ade characters of its own, which he now neglects. I wish he would permit traced on perishable bark; but the cternal types of Christ to make him free, then he would be free God it knows not how to read; the letters (the laws indeed; free to obey Christ in all things commanded of Delty) are unstudied; only a few of them are be- by him; free to break the shackles of that ultra ginning to be learned; and still the untutored boy come-out-ism which has led many to reject, in tota, all forms and ceremonies in religion, and, in some But Truth has come into the world; and mark the instances, religion and Christianity too. All the contrast of the illustrations she brings, with those of gospel requires is perpendicularity to its horizon;

work, and then start the old horse with a heavy load some six, or eight, or ten miles, to keep a Sabbath holy. Yes, I think this enlightener, Truth, will lead too powerfully the electric force contained therein holy. Yes, I think this enlightener, Truth, will lead too powerfully the electric force contained therein. Br. Griswold to be a freeman, having no forms, nor The right, or positive, is not so readily affected, it Br. Griswold to be a freeman, having no torms, nor church ceremonies, nor new moons, nor Sabbath days, but he can engage in the great work of humanity, which is against every craft that oppresses man. He will not have to commune with brethren that go to will not have to commune with brethren that go to a contract of the body a portion of the fluid required for its proper action, which always has an injurious effect. the polls, and swear to support a pro-slavery Constitution, and vote for pro-slavery officers to rule this slaveholding nation.'

In reply. The Sabbatarian law made for our church, I acknowledge, is based upon the fourth commandment, and, although some Sabbatarians may violate that commandment, yet it remains to be shown that the unavoidable, necessary wants of man or beast, on that day, were ever forbidden, and especially be st, on that day, were ever forbidden, and especially by the fourth commandment. That travelling is right, id. The effect produced by the sun's rays is evinced. for the purpose of going to a place of worship or in-

of humanity, and still observe church ceremonies and phere at the time of these manifestations is powerful Sabbath days? If so, then he reflects on Christ.

But, farther, A. W., if I mistake not, observes Sundays, if not Sabbath days, and yet he, I hope, is engaged in the 'great work of humanity.' I would like to know which is the more like Christ, to meet on the deficiency existing at the deficiency exists at the defic Sabbath days? If so, then he reflects on Christ. ly electric. the Sabbath, or on Sunday. I believe A. W. might poles, for you know two highly electric bodies repel bear witness, that I am engaged in the great work of each other; therefore, in all cases of attraction, on humanity, even on the Sabbath, and Sundays also; and yet an impression might be received from what he says, that I am not engaged in the great work of humanity, and that, too, because I observe 'church ceremonies' that I too, because I observe 'church ceremonies'. and that, too, because I observe 'church ceremonies and Sabbath days.' Does he not know that my name is notorious, already, as an abolitionist, or anti-war man, and a friend of and pleader for the oppressed; the zenith. When the communication continued as that my house is a refuge for the fugitive; that the follows:church to which I minister has identified itself with 'The fluid, we have seid, is excited and generated

and drink wine with one who goes to the polls and atmosphere concentrates and retains it. Thus, when votes a pro-slavery ticket, or whether the act of cating the Lord's supper with a man, should be taken as electric fluid. This condition of the atmosphere exan evidence that I approbate his views or conduct, is tending towards the equator, prevents the fluid passdoubtful. If Christ or his apostles thought that, by communing with another, we sanctioned such another, when the condition of the atmosphere is changed, er's conduct or views, or thereby endorsed them, few it rushes with unusual rapidity toward the poles, could commune together. For one, I do not so understand that ' church ceremony.'

Desiring to be led into all truth, I close. S. S. GRISWOLD.

'SPIRITUAL INSTRUCTIONS.'

Extracts from a work, just published in Philadelphia, and for sale by Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill, Bos-

The following was given in response to some inquiries on the subject :--

' None need desire to be mediums for mere physical manifestations. Although they have been, and still are, of importance in calling the attention of the human family to the fact of spiritual communication, yet but little important information can be conveyed through them. There are many reasons for this. Spirits highly developed in spiritual percention, cannot require strong physical, confident. ception cannot produce strong physical manifesta-tions. They are produced by the means of electric-

It should be the object of all, who desire to receive communications from spirits that have left the body, to obtain such information as will enable them circle, or around the earth at the North Pole? to advance in true knowledge. It is not well, therefore, to be anxious to have physical manifestations only; but be passive, yielding yourselves to the

edium now communicating, and a clairvoyant?

A. 'In the clairvoyan' state the spirit is, in a measnre, withdrawn from the body. This condition may produced by subjecting the spirit unto the power a positive will; either of spirits still existing in the flesh, or of those that have passed to the spirit
world. In all cases, wherein clairvoyants are in a
state termed dependent, their spirits are, in a measthem the flesh, or of those that have passed to the spirit
ments of man's nature. We have told you that
the flesh, or of those that have passed to the spirit
ments of man's nature. We have told you that
the flesh, or of those that have passed to the spirit
ments of man's nature. ure, withdrawn by the attraction of the will that is they are, in like manner, attracted, in a measure, from the body, by spirits that have passed to the spirit world. They are then enabled to perceive, through their own spiritual perception. The condition of a present medium differs widely from that of a clair-voyant; her spirit is not in the least withdrawn from the condition of the Anti-Slavery Society, against the call for a national convention at Pittsburgh, signed by Sam'l Lewis, Chairman, on the following grounds: the body; her brain is susceptible to impressions produced by us through the magnetic medium, in the manner we have already described to you. Her condition is similar to that which is produced by one mind upon another, in what is termed psychology.

Q. Why is it, that at times the medium loses the power of articulating?

18. Chairman, on the following grounds:

1. The Committee was not appointed to invite a meeting of the 'Free Democracy,' or 'Free Soilers,' as such, but the 'Free Penerona.

2. Only the 'friends of the principles declared at Buffalo, at the memorable Convention of August, 1848,' are invited to attend.

3. The time and place agreed upon by the Commit-

A. 'It is our intention to bring her so fully under our will, that we may be enabled to make her clairvoy- ton. ant. At the times when she is so unable to articulate, she is more fully under our control; her outward sensshe is more fully under our control; her outward senses are slightly closed. We have not, as yet, been enbled to destroy her outward perceptions sufficiently to withdraw her spirit in the least degree from the body. This is why she is not yet clairvoyant. There is less danger of the spirit leaving the body entirely, when it is under the influence of spirits who have passed to the spirit world, than there is when it is under the influence of those still existing in the the influence of those still existing in the the abolitionists.

Strong mental excitement in the operator

Under these extraordinary circumstances, he says flesh. Strong mental excitement in tae may be the cause of the spirit of the subject passing entirely from the body. There is not the least danger where spirits out of the body are influencing them. They are not subject to any undue mental

Q. Do some medicines more particularly affect ne side of the body; and, if so, why?

A. 'We have told you the human body, when in a

healthy condition, is electrified. The right side of the body is positive, the left negative. If the body negative condition, certain metallic medicines being given, will act upon the right side; or, in other words, affect the positive portion of the body, by exciting the electric fluid that still exists therein,

ondition of the system. In all cases of disease, the condition is not necessarily materially affective and the sabbatarian law they have made for their chart is based on the fourth commandment; while some of his best members arise early on Sabbath morning, call their men servants and maid servants to attend to their milking and dairy, and all other household the system. In all cases of disease, the condition is not necessarily materially affective to be used in such cases. We know but little of the conditions only have we given instruction. We have said, when the system is in a negative condition of the system. In all cases of disease, the condition is not necessarily materially affective condition is not necessarily materially affective to be used in such cases. We know but little of the conditions only have we given instruction. We have said, when the system is in a negative condition of the system. In all cases of disease, the condition is not necessarily materially affective condition is not necessarily affective conditi

February 23, 1852. The brilliant Anrora Borealis, witnessed a few evenings since, induced the Circle to ask for an explanation of the cause, and the following was received:-

'The electric fluid pervades the earth's atmos-phere, (as well as that of all other planets of the so-lar system, of which the earth is a member,) in its denser form. The rays of the sun act with much for the purpose of going to a place of worship or instruction, we have the example of Christ. But perhaps A. W. thinks that the true Christian ought not to imitate Christ in this respect.

A. W. thinks if I was only free from church ceremonics, new moons and Sabbath days, I could engage A. W. thinks if I was only free from church ceremonies, new moons and Sabbath days, I could engage in the great work of humanity, which is against every craft that oppresses man.

I wish to ask A. W., if Christ did not engage in the great work of humanity? and yet, did he not observe church ceremonies and Sabbath days? Does A. W. mean to say, that one cannot engage in the great work that the condition described, the course of the fluid is perceptible in the flashes of electric light known as the Aurora Borealis. The condition of the atmosphere is the Aurora Borealis.

Here, some remarks were made by the members

church to which I minister has identified itself with suffering humanity and the cause of the slave; that its house for meeting has always been opened to free discussion and inquiry after truth?

And now, whether it be a sin for me to eat bread And now, whether it be a sin for me to eat bread and suffering the suffering the suffering truth and the suffering truth although that already existing in the polar region in a positive and condensed condition.

The flashes perceived at the time of the Aurora

are caused by the attraction of the negative condi-tion of the atmosphere. The fluid first becomes visi-ble at the point of the greatest attraction, and the illumination continues until it arrives at the point wherein the attraction is of slight force. This is the phia, and for sale by Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill, Bos-ton, entitled 'Spiritual Instructions received at the Meetings of one of the Circles formed in Philadel-arrives at the point where the atmosphere commences phia, for the purpose of investigating the Philosophy of Spiritual Intercourse':—

to be in an active, and consequently positive condition. If we have not yet explained with sufficient clearness this phenomenor, we desire that you should ask ques-

March 1, 1852. Q. Will the spirits tell us the cause of the varia

ion of the magnetic needle?

A. 'We have said, the magnetic needle is influenced by the electric currents passing from the equa enced by the electric currents passing from the equa-tor to the poles, but other causes operate powerfully upon it. When it is brought near to negative sub-stance, it is affected by it; thus, when it approaches any portion of the earth, wherein is embedded a amount of attractive metal, it is attracted t tions. They are produced by the means of the magnetic essence.

Although physical manifestations are produced by spirits in an undeveloped state, yet it must not be supposed that they are evil. Spirits who have been in the spirit world but a short time are, as a general thing, enabled to produce physical demonstrations; to the pole, unless there exists a peculiar condition for they have not completely passed beyond the electric circle of power. While they remain withanimate matter; but when they pass into a higher and more ethereal strata, or sphere, they operate truth of the facts which we have stated, procure a only through the magnetic medium; they therefore common magnetic needle, take it to the vicinity of are not enabled to operate upon it; for, as we have before told you, the magnetic fluid freely penetrates all matter; it therefore cannot be an obstruction the atmosphere is not highly electrical. The condition of the atmosphere always affects the power of attractive substance.'

circle, or around the earth at the North Pole?

A. 'Centuries will pass before it will be possible for vessels to pass around the earth, within the Arctic

The position of the earth is gradually changwer that influences you.'

Q. What is the difference between the state of the edium-now communicating, and a clairvoyant?

ing. In time, the atmosphere in the polar regions will be so changed in temperature as to gradually dissolve the bodies of ice existing therein. The changes which are gradually being produced in the position of the axis of the earth, as well as the physical changes upon its surface, materially affect the human race. God's laws operate in harmony. The changes of the earth keep pace with the requirethe earth; these changes are in a measure prod by the gradual changes of the position of the earth.

DISSENSION AMONG THE DISSENTERS.

The time and place agreed upon by the Committee have been changed, not by them, but at the in-stance of the friends of the Convention at Washing-4. The Call, as published, has not been agreed upon

· I must, for the sake of consistency and princip respectfully decline having any part in the doings of the gentlemen at Washington, in the premises, or attending their Convention. This threat of withdrawal, on the part of Me

Tappan, is quite amusing-as if any one cared to kno what he would say or do in the premises!

Democratic Bolters .- Hon. N. S. Townshend, the Democratic member of Congress from Lorain and Huron Counties in Ohio, has made a speech, in which cines being given, will act upon the right side; or, in other words, affect the positive portion of the body, by exciting the electric fluid that still exists therein, and thereby inducing a condition of greater attractive power in the brain, thus enabling it to restore the positive condition of the body.

In all cases of an undue positive condition of the system, all medicines possessing electric qualities are highly injurious. In such cases, the object should be, to withdraw from the system the over-electric held, which sustained his course.



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the Flute or Clarionete, Horn or Basoon, with one has and with the other the Piano Forte accompanies, thus combining orchestral effects, by the same performed at the same time.

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Brewster, Mass., April 2, 1852.

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